—Male Help.

Grocers, Salesmen, &c.

—Salesmen to sell twenty of the [illegible] articles in the world. Don't fail to [illegible] them. O. L. STANFORD & [illegible]

—10 first-class canvassers for [illegible]. Agents for Iowa, Nebraska and [illegible], 130 LaSalle-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

—Two experienced, also three [illegible] for a wholesale house [illegible] for our own business, and will [illegible] with our line of goods. Apply at [illegible], over 128 and 130 Dearborn-st.

—A clerk in a retail drug store. [illegible] understands the business [illegible] and good character. [illegible] Apply by letter, to Box 32, Kankakee.

—A competent man to act as [illegible] in a small coffee mill. None need apply [illegible]. Address C. A. WHEELER, [illegible] County, Mich.

—A number of active, intelligent [illegible] to canvass the city for [illegible]. Salaries and commissions [illegible]. Apply at Room 14 [illegible]

—A good salesman, in the retail [illegible] trade preferred. Good city [illegible] Address L. O., Tribune office.

—500 laborers: Wages $2 per [illegible] at the office of the Swedish Emigration [illegible], 15 North Clark-st., Room 1.

—A travelling salesman, to sell [illegible] shoes on commission. Address [illegible]

—By an Eastern Subscription [illegible] House, an enterprising, reliable [illegible] capital, to take charge of their [illegible] the right man liberal inducements [illegible] References required. [illegible] Room 6, from 11 till 4. C. H. O.

—By a wholesale grocery house, [illegible] Must be a good business [illegible] acquainted with the business, and [illegible] with experience [illegible] employers. No others need [illegible] P. O. Drawer 5694.

—A man and wife, to take charge [illegible] residence in a country town. [illegible] and laundress, and woman [illegible] Must come well recommended. [illegible] between the hours of 10 and 12.

Employment Agents.

—Laborers and mechanics will [illegible] employment, also contractors, [illegible] hotel-keepers and others [illegible] male or female [illegible] the office of THE SWEDISH [illegible], Hamilton Block, 14, North [illegible]

—150 laborers (good stout men) [illegible] R. R. For particulars [illegible] L. C. HOLMES, corner [illegible] T. McKIBBOCK, Chief [illegible]

—Men wanting situations, and [illegible] should apply at 169 East [illegible] Only first-class EMPLOY- [illegible]

—Early to-day, 127 more laborers [illegible] work, 14 per day and steady [illegible] Apply at 189 Madison-st., Room

—Assistant bookkeeper, shipping [illegible] porter, watchman, brakeman and [illegible] Room 1. Apply [illegible] and address Box 607.

—Female Help.

—Straw hat sewers and straw [illegible] Apply at 205 South Clark-st.

House Servants.

—Two girls in a private family, [illegible] to do cooking and laundry [illegible] chamber work and take [illegible] English or Scotch preferred. [illegible] Call at 151 Lake-st., Room 5.

—A good German, English or [illegible] to do general housework [illegible] West Side. Apply at 143 West [illegible] over the dry goods store.

—A good cook, washer and [illegible] private boarding house. None but [illegible] of best references need apply. [illegible] North Dearborn-st.

—A neat, tidy Protestant girl, [illegible] do general housework. Apply at [illegible] Room 1, between 9 a. m. and 4.

—A good second girl and table [illegible] Dearborn-st.

—Two girls for general housework [illegible] private families, 4 girls for general [illegible] Call early, at 161 East [illegible]

—A girl to do general housework [illegible] family. Apply at 194 West Taylor-st. [illegible] well recommended.

—A lady music teacher, in a private [illegible] Instructions applied as payment [illegible] unquestionable references [illegible] Address, 419 Fulton-st.

—A good girl for cooking, washing [illegible] Apply at No. 4 Opera House, [illegible] afternoon.

—Woman to do general housework [illegible] small family, a widow or middle [illegible] have a good place. Apply at 119 [illegible]

—A girl to do general [illegible] Call at 143 East Adams-st.

—A good cook, to go to a small [illegible] Inquire of A. N. WATER- [illegible]

—[illegible] housework. Call between 10 and 1 o'clock. [illegible]

—Good capable girls of all nations [illegible] general housework. Apply [illegible] 120 Chicago-av.

—A girl to do general housework [illegible] family, at 61 East Harrison-st.

—Girl for general housework. [illegible] Norwegian. Apply at 165 South Halsted-st.

—A young man wishes to employ [illegible] to assist in the sales of [illegible] Please address [illegible] an interview can be had, WIL- [illegible]

—Good German, American or [illegible] girls for situations, to-day. Those [illegible] to call at our office, Room 5, [illegible] HIDDER & WOOD.

—At the Manitou House, North [illegible] Dining-room girl. [illegible] charge. Also, a girl to assist in [illegible] pastry. Apply this week.

—Miscellaneous.

—To buy—Fine watches and [illegible] for cash. J. B. CHAMBERS & CO., [illegible]

—Persons to call and try the [illegible] North [illegible], corner Indiana, [illegible] the quickest and best style, at [illegible] LAKE, Proprietress.

—To exchange—A client wishes [illegible] for stocks of goods. Will take [illegible] to any amount. SHIPHERD, [illegible] 155 and 157 LaSalle-st.

—Merchants, milliners, grocers, [illegible] owners and everybody who [illegible] for deals in Yankee notions, and [illegible] all kinds and sizes. I will [illegible] to Chicago and return [illegible] strictly true. I control the two [illegible] selling them at low prices. [illegible] Sample by mail 25c. [illegible] Charles Hotel Parlor, 40 South [illegible]

—Watches of all kinds—Old [illegible] good watches, old gold, silver, [illegible] instruments. [illegible] BARTLETT'S, 240 East Madison-st.

—To purchase a drug store in B[illegible] or Southern Iowa. Sales must [illegible] per annum. Address, stating [illegible] HUDD, Muncie, Indiana.

—To purchase a saloon license. [illegible] South Clark-st.

—Canadians desirous of taking [illegible] of the Insolvent Act of 1864–5, can [illegible] information and have statements prepared [illegible] correspondence conducted by addressing [illegible] Chicago.

—Spirits—Any one having a [illegible] of pure rectified spirits to sell cheap, [illegible] customer by addressing SPIRITS, [illegible] some casks and tubs.

—To loan money on first class [illegible] in sums of from $500 to $50,000, at reasonable [illegible]. Address A T T, Tribune office.

—At Mrs. Bates' Office, 181 East [illegible] a call from all ladies requiring [illegible] competent girls wanting employment, [illegible] furnishing reference, can find [illegible]

—A good, permanent home for a [illegible] boy, 12 years of age. No objection [illegible] country. Inquire of or address [illegible] WALKER, 224 South Clinton-st.

—To loan money on houses on [illegible] lots, merchandise in warehouse, furniture [illegible] and good personal securities. JAS. B. [illegible] 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

—Something to do, by a married [illegible] of thorough business qualifications [illegible] capable of filling any position. [illegible] bank president. Address WILLIAM [illegible]

—A smart young man with from [illegible] who is willing to leave the city, can [illegible] pleasant and profitable business. [illegible] Room 7, 185 Madison-st.

—Inventors and owners of good [illegible] are requested to call at 153 Randolph-st., Room [illegible] will find an opportunity to dispose of [illegible]

—To exchange about $2,500 fur[illegible] for the same amount of cash, for a store [illegible] or a desirable property. Address HOB- [illegible] Tribune office.

—To exchange an established [illegible] business, for real estate or a [illegible] satisfaction given. Call at Room [illegible] South Clark-st.

—Men with small capital, who [illegible] double it quick, to call at 106 Randolph-st. [illegible] nothing to investigate.

—Married ladies (under 45 years [illegible] their husbands), to send their address, [illegible] for a circular on something to their [illegible] importance. Address Look Box 3641, [illegible]

—A stock of goods ($15,000 [illegible] for a country store, in exchange for [illegible] or in Wisconsin. Apply to TUCK- [illegible] Major Block.

—A second-hand Taylor hand- [illegible] Address "OBSERVER," [illegible]

Machinery.

—MADE LEATHER BELTING [illegible] manufactured by MUNSON & WHIT- [illegible] Canal-st.

—Engines, portable, stationary, [illegible] and marine, 4 to 8-horse; Pay's Tris [illegible] Iron-clad Burr Stone Mills. [illegible]

—Stationary and portable steam [illegible] 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20 and 25-horse power. [illegible] mounted on iron wheels. [illegible] A. H. WOOD & CO.

—Portable and stationary engines [illegible] new and second-hand; [illegible] second- [illegible] W. McGREGOR, 22 South [illegible]

—Portable and stationary engines, [illegible] boilers, portable drills, [illegible] machinery of all kinds, belting [illegible] C. E. [illegible] Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

—Portable engines, second-hand. [illegible] stationary. Also, new [illegible] engines and saw mills. [illegible]

—[illegible] AND LOADER—New lava [illegible] will take hay or grain from [illegible] 215 South [illegible] Chicago. A. B.

—[illegible] for sale—1 engine, 10x18, [illegible] 2 boilers, [illegible] to good running [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—As correspondence clerk or assistant bookkeeper, by a young man 24 years of age, who can speak and correspond in English, French, German and Scandinavian. Is acquainted with foreign exchange and can furnish first-class references. Address J 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young man wishes a situation of some kind where he can make himself generally useful. Has formerly been employed as coachman, fully understands the care of horses and is a fair penman. Would accept any position where he could be at work. Address G C D, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a steady man from the East, to work for some private family. Please address NEW BEDFORD, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class bookkeeper. Best references given. Address M H W, 74 Jackson-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man who has had five years' experience in a hotel clerk. Willing to work at anything. Best of references given. Address J M, Tribune office, for three days.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young man who has had eight years' experience in the dry goods business, wishes a position as salesman. Address L P, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man who writes a good hand and is also willing to make himself useful. Recommendations furnished. Address G W W, Tribune office.

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young lady, 21 years of age, well educated and well connected, desires a situation as governess in a good family. No objection to travel. Address, and for reference, Post Office Box 1, Exeter, N. H.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady in a private family as governess. Can give best of references. Address L, 250 Ontario-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable girl to do second work in a private family, or general housework. Apply at 112 Twelfth-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a thoroughly competent woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family, or first class boarding house. Good references given. Inquire at 608 South Jefferson-st., up stairs.

SITUATION—Wanted—A healthy young woman wishes a place as wet nurse. Inquire at Mrs. LANGE'S, 286½ Rush-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady as seamstress in a private family. Capable of all kinds of family sewing and fine work of all descriptions. Call at 365 Kankakee-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady in a photograph gallery, is experienced in printing and mounting, or would take charge of reception room. Address, for five days, M C, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a family to sew. Is experienced in cutting and fitting and can use the Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Address, for five days, C B, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young woman as cook in a private boarding-house. Good references given. Call, for two days, in rear of No. 13 Fulton-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN, in both English and German, a thoroughly reliable guide, written in plain language, with a table of symptoms to facilitate the selection of disease, embracing the Allopathic, Homoeopathic, Hydropathic, Eclectic and Herbal modes of treatment. Endorsed by the highest medical authority of this country. It contains the matter of a $5 volume. Price, cloth bound, only $4.50. The most popular and rapidly-selling book in the market. Agents are reporting sales [illegible] subscribers per week. One [illegible] 183, and another 123 [illegible] last week. Another reports 240 for the last two weeks. Another has averaged 30 per day for the past two months. One man writes, "By the aid of a prescription in your Family Physician I have not only saved a large doctor bill but my boy's life," &c. It has won a great practical value, and is emphatically the book to sell in hard times. Send for circulars and learn all particulars. Address J. S. GOODMAN & CO., Publishers, 5 Custom House-place, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—In all parts of the West. No capital required, hence no risk. We will give profitable employment to some (male or female) as can give the best of references as to character. None others need apply. Address, with reference, A. PARKHURST & CO., Box 239, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies only—For something especially adapted to the wants of every lady. New, desirable, salable, durable, cheap and profitable. Profits 500 per cent. Two dozen sent for $3. Will sell for $1 in half a day. Samples securely sealed from observation, by mail, to ladies only, for [illegible]. Address W. M. WORDEN, Drawer 6004, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—OUR FAMILY DOCTOR AND RECIPE BOOK. $3 greenback to every agent; $1 to every subscriber. A counselor in sickness, for childhood, manhood and old age, containing in plain language, free from medical terms, the causes, symptoms and cure of disease, in every form. Also, over 600 recipes, worth its weight in gold—invaluable for daily reference to every family, farmer or mechanic, merchant and everybody. Contains over 500 pages. Price $2.50. Terms the very best. Address at once, stating territory desired, GOODSPEED & CO., Chicago or New York.

AGENTS—Wanted—For SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY, a work descriptive of the Virtues and the Vices, the Mysteries, Miseries and Crimes of New York City. It contains 35 fine engravings, and is the spiciest, most thrilling, instructive, and cheapest work of the kind published. Price only $2.75 per copy. Agents are meeting with unprecedented success. One in South Bend, Ind., reports 89 subscribers the first day. One in Meriden, Conn., 60 in two days, and a great many others from 100 to 200 per week. Send for circulars, with terms, and a full description of the work. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 128 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. CAUTION—Inferior works of a similar character are being circulated. See that the books you buy contain 35 fine engravings and sell at $2.75 per copy.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell the new Meteor Safety Base Lamp, Magic Pocket Machine, Dr. Foote's Improved Knife Sharpener, Repeating Needle Work, Sawyer's Crystal Blueing, Indestructible Golden Pens, Diamond Cement, Prepared Solder, Universal Can Opener, Golden Scepter, Celebrated Perfume Pocket, Microscopic Views, Combined Ladle and Pen, Massey's Novelty Sash Lock, and many other very fast-selling articles. We also sell ordinary energy can sell these $10 to $20 per month clear of expenses. We respectfully invite all desirous of engaging in a profitable business to call or address us.

O. K. STANFORD & CO.,
138 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the AMERICAN SPRING STEEL NEEDLES and eight other fast selling articles, paying $5 to $20 per day the year round. They are the best articles to sell in America, six per cent. profit than any other concern in America. Six samples sent for 25c, worth $1. SMAX & CO., 87 Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For DR. MARCH'S NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE. For powerful thought, splendid illustrations, excellent paper and type, beautiful binding and rapidity of sale, this book has no equal. Agents' commissions $100 to $200 per month, according to ability and energy. Send for circulars. ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Wanted—$150 per month easily made, by either sex, with Linington's celebrated Spring Steel Needle and Sewing Silk packages. Samples free, by mail for 25 cents. C. M. LININGTON, 85 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY. How to double the value of land and the profits on stock; how to raise three times the quantity of all farm crops to an acre, &c. 660 pages, 140 illustrations. Agents' commissions, $100 to $200 per month, according to ability and energy. Address ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the "American Knitting Machine." Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best knitting machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere, to sell our Improved White Wire Clothes-lines. Will last a hundred years. Samples free. Address the AMERICAN METALLIC CLOTHES-LINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—$25 to $50 per week paid to male or female agents. $5 to $10 capital. Profits 50 cents to the dollar. Business permanent and pleasant. Coupons (for retail) $2 per doz. Send stamp for papers, or 25 cents for double sample. E. W. CHAPPELL, 37 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For a new book about to be issued, which will eclipse everything. Send immediately for circulars with full particulars. J. A. STODDARD & CO., Chicago.

Boarding and Lodging.

6 Eldridge-court.—A suite of three or four elegant unfurnished rooms, on first floor, suitable for a family, who can live in first-class style; also, single room.

14 Third-av.—6 or 8 gentlemen can obtain furnished rooms, with good board. Terms reasonable.

43 North Sangamon-st.—Two furnished front rooms, with or without board. Also a furnished front parlor on the first floor, with board, gas, stove, &c.

83 East Jackson-st.—Furnished single room. Also double furnished room, suitable for two ladies or two gentlemen. Day boarders can be accommodated.

103 Third-av., second house from corner of Harrison-st.—Two or three gentlemen can obtain good board, either with or without rooms. But few other boarders.

123 and 125 West Madison-st.—Furnished rooms to rent, with board, in brick building.

251 West Monroe-st.—Single rooms, with board, for two gentlemen.

153 South Green-st.—Suite of front rooms, furnished, for lady and gentleman or three gentlemen. Private family. Fifteen minutes' walk from Court House.

284 Illinois-st., corner of Rush.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, can find fine large rooms and first-class board; only five minutes' walk from Lake-st.

291 Michigan-st.—Two handsome rooms. Also, one single room, with first-class board. Two or three day boarders taken.

300 and 302 Wabash-av.—Suites of parlors, for families, single rooms, and day board.

366 Ohio-st.—One large pleasant front room, with large closet, furnished or unfurnished; also one single room. References required.

397 West Madison-st.—A large unfurnished room, with closet, gas and board, suitable for two persons, in a small family. Terms moderate.

HUBBARD-PLACE—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board, at E. WOOD'S Boarding House, corner of Hubbard-court and State-st., for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. Day boarders accommodated.

MICHIGAN-AV., just south of Sixteenth-st.—Parlor on first floor, at reasonable price, in private family. Three in the house. Accommodations first class. Should prefer to have parties furnish. References exchanged. Please address H G L, care Carrier No. 4, P. O., giving full name and address.

NEAR corner Clinton and Twelfth sts.—We have a front parlor and front bed-room, with small room off, which we would like to rent, to a party of four or five persons. No other boarders. Terms, about $166 per month. Address, with reference, P. O. Box 569.

NATIONAL HOTEL—Corner of Washington and Wells-sts.—Furnished rooms for families and single rooms for gentlemen, with or without board. Day board, $4.50 per week. Beds only 50c.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—And room, by a gentleman, in a private family, at a moderate price. Address LUCIUS, Tribune office.

BOARD—And lodging, in an American family, by a young German gentleman who wishes to learn the English language. Houses in the centre of the city preferred. Address M D W, Tribune office.

BOARD—Comforts of a home, in a private family, with a pleasant furnished room, on South Side, near horse cars. Terms not to exceed $[illegible]. No objection to one or two other boarders. References exchanged. Address B B, Tribune office.

BOARD—A lady and gentleman from the East require highly respectable board, on either West Side or Michigan-av., in a first-class house. Address GEO. ALGAR, care of Edwin Hunt & Sons, Chicago.

BOARD—And room with private family, where good accommodations and home comforts can be enjoyed, by two gentlemen. Address, stating terms and location, GEO. COLE, 23 Lombard Block.

BOARD—And bedroom furnished, with modern conveniences, suitable for gentleman, wife and child, where there are few or no other boarders preferred. Locality not far from City Hall, South Side, or in the vicinity. Address C A L, care Miller & Drew, 141 LaSalle-st.

Pianos.

TO RENT—One hundred pianos, organs and melodeons for rent or for sale on time by paying a small amount down and balance in installments. Also, good second-hand pianos from $[illegible] W. W. KIMBALL, [illegible] Washington-st.

FOR SALE—And to Rent—New and second-hand pianos. Rent applied on purchase, if bought within a reasonable time. [illegible] WM. CASPER.

FOR SALE—A first-class [illegible] one at 10 Park-av.

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Report of the Conference Committee on the Suffrage Amendment Adopted in the Senate.

Interesting Debate in the House Relative to the Portuguese Mission.

Schenck's Finance Bill Favorably Reported in the Senate.

General Grant's Headquarters Still the Centre of Attraction.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

THE ALASKA BRIBERY CASE.

Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, has determined to make a minority report in the matter of the Alaska bribery case, which will occasion some excitement among ex-members who lobby here. He will condemn R. J. Walker and F. P. Stanton for using the privilege of the floor to work secretly in the interest of the Alaska purchase. The report boldly attacks an abuse which the majority of the members condemn, but which up to the present time none have had the courage to acknowledge.

GENERAL GRANT'S CALLERS.

The situation at Army Headquarters to-day was very quiet. Senator Conkling was there for half or three-quarters of an hour and sensibly answered inquiries by saying that nothing of public importance occurred, and if anything important had occurred it would not be proper to make it public. General Dodge and a number of prominent citizens of Iowa made a social call on General Grant, and said nothing at all about political matters. Another of the Pennsylvania delegations called on the General, who heard what they had to say, smoked in silence, and let them go in peace. There is a great deal of talk about the McClure interview of yesterday. All hands admit that he succeeded in killing himself as well as Governor Curtin. Those who sympathise with him in what he undertook profess to be greatly horrified at Grant's remarks that he was not the representative of a party, though voted for by a party, and from it some persons are trying to deduce the conclusion that General Grant has deserted the Republican party. He himself, in talking about the interview, says that the remark is twisted from its meaning by being cut out of its connection. McClure was objecting strenuously to Stuart, on the ground that he was not a representative political man, and that on this account his selection would give dissatisfaction, and to this line of remark Grant responded that the same objection would apply to himself, for he was not a representative political man, though he had been voted for by a party, and as the party had shown confidence in taking him for their candidate he did not see how any loyal man could object to Mr. Stuart, who certainly had performed great and valuable services during the war. General Grant further says that the notion somewhat prevailing that Mr. Stuart has been selected for a Cabinet appointment is not founded on anything he has said, but on the assumptions of persons who have never questioned him. Those who know the state of Mr. Stuart's health are quite confident he would not accept a post of great labor.

SPEAKERSHIP OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

The withdrawal of Mr. Dawes from the Speakership contest caused a great deal of comment. Some persons jumped at once to the conclusion that he had been invited into Grant's Cabinet, and for two or three hours this morning the slate-makers were busy enough in rearranging things. There is talk about bringing out another man—General Banks or General Garfield—against Mr. Blaine, but it don't seem likely that anything will come of the movement, and in any event Blaine is pretty sure to win. Mr. Dawes, under the customs of the House, will be entitled to almost any committee Chairmanship that he wants, and, while he himself will not ask for anything, his friends will see that his rights are taken care of. If the contest had gone on, and had resulted in Dawes' defeat, Blaine would probably have felt compelled to give the Chairmanship of Appropriations to General Butler; but Dawes' retirement puts a new face upon affairs, and if no new candidate for the Speakership is brought forward, Blaine will undoubtedly offer the position to Dawes.

The Senate Finance Committee, with only five of its members present, decided not to act on Hooper's bill, which prevents secret sales of gold, the payment of any more commissions and the issuance of any more bonds except railroad bonds. They reported favorably Schenck's bill, which passed the House a few days ago, amending it, however, so as to declare that not merely government bonds, but government obligations of all kinds, shall be paid in coin, except where the law expressly provides otherwise.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Seward has written a letter, in which he says that he expects to retire from public life on the 3d of March, and that it is his purpose to seek and enjoy thereafter so much of rest and freedom from political studies and labors as is compatible with the responsibilities which he shares in common with all his fellow-citizens.

General Sherman and his daughter arrived here to-day. The deed of Grant's house will be made out to them at once, though he will not occupy it for sometime.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Senate passed the constitutional amendment this evening, in the form it came from the House, by a vote of 39 to 13. The only Republicans voting in the negative were Fowler and Pool. Abbott, Edmunds and Pomeroy were present, but did not vote. Messrs. Cameron, Corbett, Grimes, Spencer, Sprague, Sumner and Yates were absent.

A NICE LITTLE SCHEME NIPPED IN THE BUD.

As has been expected, Ramsey and Pomeroy, watching the chance when the special opponents of the job were out, attempted to get up the bill for the Commercial Navigation Company, but, unfortunately for the little scheme, Senator Sherman came in just as the motion to take up was made, and at once gave notice that it would give rise to debate, and so it went over.

A QUESTIONABLE MEASURE.

The Senate this evening passed a bill which, if it had its proper title, would be a bill to put all moneys due minor Indians into the pockets of speculators. It was one of those measures which always slip through during the closing hours without any one but those interested knowing anything about the measure.

PROPERTY RESTORED TO ROBERT E. LEE.

Robert E. Lee made an application, a few days ago, through a gentleman in this city, to the Secretary of the Interior, for a number of articles once the property of George Washington, which were taken from the Arlington House, Lee's estate, before the war, when that place fell into the possession of the Federal army. The articles were pieces of household furniture, clothing, dishes and papers which formerly belonged to General Washington. Secretary Browning has decided to grant the request, and an order has been given to turn the articles over to the person deputed by Lee to receive them.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Committee on Appropriations have still before them the Indian Appropriation bill. The Senate made one hundred and seventy-eight amendments to it, and increased the appropriation nearly five millions. The committee are scrutinizing the Senate amendments carefully before reporting them.

THE CABINET

was in regular semi weekly session, to-day, at the Executive Mansion, and continued their deliberations to a later hour than usual. All the members were present. But one more regular Cabinet meeting will be held under Johnson's administration.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S AMENDMENTS TO SCHENCK'S FINANCE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The following are the amendments of the Senate Finance Committee to Mr. Schenck's bill, which make the first section read as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the government to discharge all its just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold or silver.

The second section, legalizing coin contracts, is not changed.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE ANXIOUS CABINET-MAKERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—General Grant, in conversation last evening, said positively that Geo. H. Stuart would not go into his Cabinet. He said while Mr. Stuart was a man of ability and culture, who would doubtless acquit himself creditably in any position, the state of his health, if there were no other reason, would preclude his taking a Cabinet appointment.

The General talked very freely with his friends about his interview with McClure, which seemed to have afforded him considerable amusement. From his version, it appears that McClure, in telling the story, softened it in some points which bore rather heavily on himself, as, for example, where General Grant characterized his proposition as simply ridiculous.

The drift of General Grant's talk has left the impression here that representatives of State delegations who wish to bring their quarrels to Washington had better take warning by the setting down Mr. McClure received.

In the course of his remarks General Grant said he didn't see what occasion there was for all this fuss, as nobody would know anything about his Cabinet, or what men would get into it, until it was formed, and then they would know all about it in a very few days.

STILL THEY COME.

The usual of late large crowds of visitors called at headquarters this morning to pay their respects to the President elect. Several delegations of [illegible] from various States, accompanied by members of Congress from their respective districts, called during reception hours and were received [illegible] shaking hands and passing [illegible] words in conversation with visitors [illegible] Grant. One delegation of visitors [illegible] two or three from [illegible] were among those present. Several [illegible] gentlemen from Southern States also [illegible] Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, [illegible] the visitors. Impressions concerning [illegible] formation of the incoming Cabinet [illegible] do yet there is no ground for believing [illegible] any of the proposed members will [illegible]

dore Winslow, of the Kearsarge, died in this city last night, after a brief illness.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

for the present month will be issued earlier than usual in March. The indications of a large decrease continue very good.

THE PORTUGUESE MISSION.

An interesting discussion took place in the House this evening, on a proposition to give Mr. Harvey, Minister to Portugal, salary for the time it has been withheld. Mr. Spalding, the only living member of the Committee on Appropriations, who some years ago was instrumental in stopping Harvey's salary, acknowledged that he had wronged the man. Mr. Maynard was unwilling Congress should confess it had been capable of a petty, unworthy squabble. They should wait until the connection of Harvey with the Portuguese mission should have closed, and then the matter should come up as a claim, and be examined on principles of justice. Mr. Farnsworth thought that Harvey should have had the good sense to resign, and come afterwards to Congress for back salary. He and Mr. Paine expressed an unwillingness to stultify themselves in the matter. Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, thought the stoppage of Harvey's pay a very small business. Mr. Covode expressed a wish that he be paid, as he was poor and his family suffering.

Mr. Schenck thought the question to be simply that Mr. Seward or the administration had insolently resolved that they would keep a representative at the Portugese Court when Congress had decided not to do so. He was satisfied that Congress had done right, and ought not go down on its knees to Seward and the administration and say you were right and we wrong; and therefore we not only forgive that for which you deserved punishment, but we will sanction it by backing out of our position. That is the issue we have before us, and on that issue I will refer to the only means by which I can rebuke Seward for his insolence and defiance of the law-making power, by saying we will not pay your man, no matter what character of service he may have performed, for you had no business to keep him there.

Mr. Spalding again spoke in favor of his proposition.

Mr. Chanler declared the arraignment of Mr. Seward by a member of the Republican party was base ingratitude. He was the Prospero of that faction of a political organization. He was their master spirit, and the members on the opposite side would not be in their positions to-day had not his mind found for the dogmas of the irrepressible conflict. Butler and Bigbee opposed the appropriation for Mr. Harvey, which was finally struck out.

PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION OF WAR DEPARTMENT BUREAUS.

The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day made a report on the organization and pay of the army. They recommend the creation of a Supply Department out of the Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Pay Departments. The consolidation of the ordnance and artillery corps, and of the engineer or signal corps, and think the engineers can do the work of the coast survey. They also recommend the substitution of annual salaries for commutation and allowances that make up the pay of army officers, condemn the present system of brevet rank, and urge its abolition, coupled with legislation giving the President power to confer brevets for distinguished service in the field.

ARNOLD AND SPANGLER.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, to-day, the cases ex parte, Samuel Arnold and Edward Spangler were argued by Philip Phillips, of the counsel on the behalf of the petitioners.

PROBABLY BOGUS.

The despatch from Cheyenne, alleging that the Union Pacific Railroad has been blocked fifteen days by four inches of snow, is considered absurd, as a despatch received from Echo, Utah, to-day, from the Superintendent of Construction, says three miles of track were laid yesterday.

THE INAUGURATION.

The committee to arrange the inaugural procession have not yet fully determined on the programme for the procession. It has, however, determined that the several divisions will form in the First Ward, the military on Pennsylvania avenue, and the other divisions on the side streets, and take up the President-elect at his headquarters, corner Seventeenth and F streets, proceeding along the avenue to the Capitol. After the President is sworn in, the procession will return up the avenue and disband at some convenient point.

In the procession will be all the United States troops in the District; also, all the marine corps. The Secretary of War has issued the necessary orders to the troops. The Secretary of the Navy has issued orders to Major Graham to parade his command of marines, and a War Department order which was recently issued transferring the United States troops in so far as it relates to troops here, viz.: Company K, Fifth Cavalry; Battery F, Fifth Artillery; Twelfth and Forty-fourth Infantry, has been suspended until after the inauguration.

MR. ROLLINS' SUCCESSOR.

Hon. Columbus Delano had a long interview with Commissioner Rollins to-day, and that fact, in connection with the mention of Mr. Delano's name in connection with the Internal Revenue bureau, is marked with considerable interest.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

SENATE.

The reports of the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill was made and concurred in.

SCHENCK'S GOLD BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the bill strengthening the public credit, with amendments. He will call it up to-morrow.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance was discharged from further consideration of the bill to encourage the building of steamships in the United States.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, the bill granting lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a ship canal from Green Bay to Lake Michigan.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, the bill authorizing certain land grants to railroad companies in Minnesota to connect their lines with the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Committee on Public Lands was discharged from the consideration of a large number of bills, for want of time.

PAY OF SOUTHERN SENATORS.

Mr. MORTON called up the resolution to pay Senators from the reconstructed States from the commencement of the Fortieth Congress. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., to provide for payment only from the beginning of the second session of the Fortieth Congress.

Mr. MORRILL withdrew the amendment, and Mr. MORTON renewed it.

Mr. WHYTE maintained that the Senate had already so decided in its resolution that those Senators be paid only from the date of admission of their respective States.

Mr. MORTON thought that did not settle the present question.

Mr. SHERMAN was willing to pay them from the beginning of the second session, but not from the commencement of the Congress.

Mr. FERRY was in favor of adhering to the decision of the Senate, already made, to pay them only from the date of the admission of their respective States.

Messrs. TRUMBULL, WILLIAMS and KELLOGG took the same view, the latter stating that even if the resolution should pass, he would not avail himself of it. He had held a Federal office up to the time of his election, and did not desire to draw pay for the time prior to his admission to the Senate. At the expiration of the morning hour the resolution went over.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the constitutional amendment then came up.

Mr. POMEROY said the committee had exceeded their powers and violated Parliamentary rules by tampering with the text of the bill as agreed upon at different times by both houses.

Mr. HOWARD regarded the amendment in the form agreed upon by the committee as inadequate to the demands of the occasion, and likely, if adopted, to lead to difficulty in the future.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the committee had struck out the very life of the text by striking out one-half of an indivisible truth, and had made the remaining half in reality a falsehood. From the amendment agreed upon by the committee it would seem that Congress was so eager to do something by way of amending the constitution that they forgot that it made any difference what they did.

Mr. WILSON said that for nearly thirty-four years he had done all he could, by vote and word, against slavery and all things connected with it. He had always demanded what was right, and done his best to attain it; but had also acted upon the idea of taking what he could get, believing one step taken made the next easier. He would act upon that principle, too, though with more regret than ever before, and some degree of mortification, because he had hoped that early in the present session the majority in Congress would seize the great opportunity, when twenty-five great States were in the hands of their friends, and when the hearts of the people were warm with the love of liberty and sense of justice to make an amendment which would secure equal rights to all men of all races, classes and colors in this country. To such an amendment there could have been no considerable opposition anywhere, because the rights of all classes would be involved; but the amendment proposed by the Committee of Conference might be strongly opposed in Connecticut, where the first battle was to be fought, and in other States, as a mere negro proposition. He would vote for this now, because he could get nothing better, but he would continue to agitate it until equal rights of the negro and of all men should be undisputed here. He hoped and believed that the time would soon come, and then the people and their representatives would be at liberty to work to build up the United States into the foremost nation of the world.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked the Senator from Massachusetts, how he knew this was the best he could get.

Mr. POMEROY said that as soon as he could get the floor, he would move to disagree with the report of the committee and ask for further conference.

Mr. WILSON would favor that proposition if it would secure a better amendment; but it was not safe to run much risk at this late time.

Mr. POMEROY moved to disagree, and asked for a further conference.

Mr. STEWART raised the point of order that the question of concurring had precedence.

Mr. MORTON said the committee had exceeded their powers by striking out a vital portion of the text which had already been agreed to.

chance for the amendments in the next Congress, because there will not be two-thirds in favor of it in that body.

Mr. STEWART. Yes. It will have no chance at the next session because we will not have two-thirds of the House. The Legislatures are in session waiting, ready to act upon the amendment. If we act upon it now it can be ratified; but if we disagree and ask for another conference, all is lost. This conference might not be the best, but it was the only one that could now be had, and its adoption was absolutely necessary to meet the state of affairs in Georgia and elsewhere in the South.

Mr. SAWYER. I ask the Senator what effect he thinks we shall produce on Georgia.

Mr. STEWART. It will place in the hands of the black man of Georgia a rod of power before which all politicians quail, and which will protect him until some further action can be had to stay the hands of the oppressive rebels.

Mr. DAVIS, to comfort the Senators from Nevada and New Jersey, remarked that the case of the Republican party next session would not be quite so desperate as they seemed to fear, because, by resorting to their party tactics, they could expel Democrats enough to give the Republicans a two-third vote. (Laughter.) As to the proposed amendment, he was of course opposed to it because he did not believe the negro was fit to vote or hold office; but if he could believe him fit to vote he would not think of denying him the right to hold office. He believed, however, that it was mere demagogism to assert that either of these was a natural right common to all men in this country. To-day the real question was not whether the white man himself was capable of self-government.

Mr. HENDRICKS thought this debate more extraordinary than any preceding one on this subject, because of the character of the appeals made to the majority of the Senate, and he asked Republicans to consider how these appeals would be regarded by the people. The Senator from Nevada (Stewart) had vehemently urged the adoption of the amendment even in its present unsatisfactory form, but had taken his chief reason from the Senator from New Jersey (Frelinghuysen), as if such a reason that the "Republican party would not have a two thirds majority in the next Congress."

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he had since ascertained that the Republican party would have a clear two-thirds majority in the next House, and therefore he withdrew the reason.

Mr. HENDRICKS said the withdrawal of the statement of fact could not hide or excuse the bad principle implied in the reason given by the Senator from New Jersey for immediate action upon the pending proposition. If the first statement of that Senator had been true, it would be an excellent reason why the amendment should be delayed until it could be passed upon by the last elected Representatives of the people. The theory of the government was that the will of the people should govern, but the desire of the majority now seemed to be to take the people at a disadvantage, and force this amendment upon them before their voice could be heard. The whole tenor of the debate on the Republican side seems to be: We have started in the business and we must have something, whether our judgments approve it or not. An extraordinary spirit in which to consider so grave a matter as a constitutional amendment changing the form of our government. His colleague had expressed his willingness to take half a loaf if he could not get a whole one, but it was the people of Indiana and not his colleague, who would have to eat the bread. He (Hendricks) had no intention to set up his own will in this matter, but merely desired to represent the people of Indiana.

Mr. DRAKE inquired whether the result of the Indiana election, last fall, might not be reasonably taken that the Senator (Hendricks) did not represent the will of the people of that State.

Mr. HENDRICKS replied that the Republican party had succeeded last fall in deceiving the plain, honest people of Indiana, by telling them that it was a slander to say that that party meant to force negro equality upon them. If he looked only to party considerations he might desire that the Republican party should force this amendment upon the people; and he believed that if the question whether they would surrender the right to regulate suffrage and the holding of office were now submitted to the people of Indiana, they would refuse, by a very large majority, to make the surrender.

Mr. Hendricks spoke until 4 o'clock, when the Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

PENSION BILLS.

Some thirty private pension bills were passed.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Sumner, Frelinghuysen and Whyte were appointed a new Conference Committee on the Consular Appropriation bill.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Senate resumed consideration of the constitutional amendment.

Mr. POMEROY raised a point of order that the Conference Committee had exceeded their powers in striking out the words "hold office," with regard to which there was no disagreement.

Mr. DRAKE fiercely inquired if the Senator from Kansas meant to imperil the rights of man upon a point of order.

Mr. POMEROY said he felt bound to raise the point, but it would not cause any delay, as it must be decided upon at once.

The PRESIDENT overruled the point of order.

Mr. BUCKALEW spoke in opposition to the amendment, which he denounced as revolutionary.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) urged a vote.

Mr. ANTHONY favored the report.

Mr. MORTON called attention to the fact that although this amendment would probably be adopted by the Senate, yet it would not actually have the sanction of the Senators constituting the two-thirds who would vote for it.

Mr. WARNER said he wanted to vote for this if nothing better could be had; but would do so with regret and misgiving, and be in favor of rejecting this and making another effort to get a more comprehensive amendment if he believed it could possibly be done at this time.

Mr. FOWLER remarked that the amendment proposed by the Conference Committee was an admission that the Constitution of the United States does not secure to all citizens equally the right to hold office, and as an implicit ratification of the action of the Georgia Legislature in expelling colored members, and [illegible] to support [illegible] If in this inconsistent and ungenerous position from a weak regard for the prejudices of the people of certain Northern States, who wished to put upon the shoulders of others heavy burdens which they would not touch with their own fingers.

The Senate then agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference by the following vote:

YEAS.

Anthony,	Howard,	Robertson,
Cattell,	Howe,	Sherman,
Chandler,	Kellogg,	Stewart,
Cole,	McDonald,	Thayer,
Conkling,	Morgan,	Tipton,
Conness,	Morrill (Me.),	Trumbull,
Cragin,	Morrill (Vt.),	Van Winkle,
Drake,	Morton,	Wade,
Ferry,	Nye,	Warner,
Fessenden,	Osborn,	Welch,
Frelinghuysen,	Patterson (N.H.),	Willey,
Harlan,	Ramsey,	Williams,
Harris,	Rice,	Wilson—39.

NAYS.

Bayard,	Fowler,	Patterson (Tenn.)
Buckalew,	Hendricks,	Poole,
Davis,	McCreery,	Vickers,
Dixon,	Norton,	Whyte—13.
Doolittle.		

The President announced that two thirds of the Senators present having voted in the affirmative, the joint resolution had passed.

A POINT OF ORDER RAISED.

Mr. DAVIS raised a point of order that the constitution expressly required for the passage of a proposition to amend the constitution, a vote of two-thirds of the Senate, and not merely of two-thirds of the Senators present, and there being now thirty-four States in the Union, the Senate properly consists of sixty-eight members, so a two-thirds vote would be forty-six.

Mr. DAVIS went on to explain and elaborate his point of order.

James M. Ashley, of the House, being present, seemed greatly amused, and laughed immoderately in the face of Davis, who thereupon remarked: "Yes, chuckleheads may laugh and interlopers may laugh, but the point I make is technically, constitutionally and logically right." (Laughter—not confined to Mr. Ashley.)

Mr. HENDRICKS made a suggestion in support of the point of order raised by Mr. Davis.

Mr. HOWARD objected to any debate upon the question of order, and asked the Chair to decide.

Mr. TRUMBULL reminded the President that the same point had been raised by him (Trumbull) on the passage of the constitutional amendment forbidding and forever abolishing slavery, and the Senate had decided that a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present could pass a constitutional amendment.

The President decided that as this amendment had been passed in the same way as the preceding amendments, Mr. Davis' point of order was not well taken.

RELIEF BILL.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the bill for the relief of H. S. Gibbons, late Postmaster at St. Joseph, Mich., was taken up.

Mr. CONKLING moved an amendment to insert the names of M. C. Neal, formerly Postmaster of Lancaster, Erie County, N. Y.; and Mr. Gates, Postmaster of Warsaw, N. Y. Agreed to, and the bill then passed.

COMMITTEE TO REVISE THE RULES.

The President appointed as the Senate committee to revise the rules, Messrs. Anthony, Pomeroy and Edmunds.

Mr. SHERMAN called up House bills in reference to publication of reports of the National Banks.

The following bills then passed: Bill in reference to reports of National Banks; bill to prevent the certifying of checks by National Banks in certain cases; bill for the relief of Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky; bill for the sale of the Hot Springs Reservation, in Arkansas; bill for the protection of the lives of passengers on steam and other vessels.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Civil Appropriation bill was reported and made the special order for to-morrow.

TESTIMONY ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

An order passed that the testimony relative to the army reduction, and in reference to the bridging of the Ohio, be printed.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. The appropriation for a Custom House and Post Office building at Nashville, was rejected; $25,000 were appropriated for a Custom House and Post Office at St. Paul, Minnesota; $12,000 were appropriated for the Ogdensburgh Custom House. The appropriation of $125,000 for the San Francisco Mint, was rejected. The motion to reduce the Quartermaster's appropriation from $9,860,000 to $6,860,000 was rejected.

Mr. CHANLER moved to strike out the appropriation of $5,500,000 for cavalry and artillery horses. After discussion, in which Mr. MULLINS appeared as champion of the Committee on Appropriations, in reply to Mr. CHANLER, who said there was great stupidity or dishonesty at the basis of the whole matter, for there were in his opinion more mules than horses in the Quartermaster's Department, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. NIBLACK moved to reduce the item for transportation of supplies for the army from $7,000,000 to $6,000,000, and in his remarks alluded to this being predicted at the last session for electioneering purposes, and the deficiencies would have to be appropriated for at this session.

Mr. SCOFIELD replied to Mr. Niblack, and then moved to close all debate on the items for army expenditures, and to amend Mr. Niblack's amendment, which were rejected.

Mr. BURR called attention to the fact that this deficiency appropriated nearly $20,000,000, and that the deficiencies were chiefly in the War Department, over which the President had not had control whatever; this was a matter of no consequence, as the control of officials in whom the Republican party had all confidence.

Mr. LOGAN moved the appropriation of $3,000 for the purchase of a portrait of Abraham Lincoln for the Executive Mansion, to be selected by the incoming President.

On a point of order by Mr. SHOFIELD the amendment was ruled out of order in a deficiency bill.

Several other amendments were offered and excluded on the same ground.

Mr. JUDD moved an appropriation of $25,000 for continuing the work on the Marine Hospital at Chicago. Adopted.

Mr. STOVER moved an appropriation of $6,324 for the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Boise City, Idaho. Adopted.

After a long discussion the item to pay back the salary to the Minister at Portugal was struck out of the bill, and the bill was reported back to the House and laid aside for future action.

REPORTS OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

The reports of the Conference Committees on the Naval Appropriation bill, and on the bill in reference to the pay of Deputy Collectors and Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue, were made and agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION.

The House then took up the amendments to the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill. The amendment to discontinue the salary of Mr. Wells, Special Commissioner of Revenue, was withdrawn by Mr. MOORHEAD, who had originally offered it, stating as his reason that he had sufficient confidence in the incoming administration to believe it would not keep improper [illegible] in their positions.

[illegible] the appropriation of $4,400 for the Commission [illegible]

where such increase was made necessary by the vote increasing the pay of female clerks.

The question then came up on Mr. Poland's amendment to increase the pay of clerks in Washington not receiving over $1,800 a year, and Mr. O'Neill's amendment thereto, extending it to clerks, carriers and employes of the Philadelphia Post Office.

Mr. O'Neill's amendment was rejected, and after considerable discussion the amendment was agreed to—yeas, 87; nays, 80.

A motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider was rejected—85 to 88.

Then the vote was reconsidered—yeas, 95; nays, 80—and pending the final vote on the amendment the House took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The SPEAKER presiding.

The House proceeded to vote on Mr. Poland's amendment, and it was rejected—80 to 86.

THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.

Mr. LAFLIN, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, called up the Senate joint resolution providing for publishing the debates of Congress, and offered amendments adding to the names of Rives and Bailey the name of the other private bidder, Josh T. Crowell, and reducing the amount appropriated from $350,000 to $250,000.

The House ordered the previous question, but refused by seven majority to order the main question, and the joint resolution went back to the Speaker's table unacted on.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The consideration of the Deficiency bill and amendments was resumed. The amendments for public buildings at the following places were agreed to—yeas, 79; nays, 36:

Madison, Wis., $25,000; Springfield, Ill., $25,000; Philadelphia Appraiser's store, $37,000; Cairo, Ill. Post Office $25,000; St. Paul, Minn., Custom House, $25,000; Ogdensburgh, N. Y., Custom House, $15,500; Chicago Marine Hospital, $25,000.

The amendment appropriating $3,321 for compensation of the Register and Receiver of the Land Office in Boise City, Idaho, for office rent, &c., was agreed to.

Mr. SPALDING asked a separate vote on the amendment striking out the paragraph for the salary of Mr. Harvey for the time it was not paid. The vote resulted—yeas, 66; nays, 68—so the House refused to strike out the paragraph, and the appropriation remains in the bill.

All other amendments were agreed to, and the Deficiency bill passed.

PAY OF SOUTHERN CONTESTANTS.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, asked leave to offer an amendment for the pay of John D. Young, of Kentucky, and John G. Wimpy, of Georgia, claiming seats as members; the same being introduced by him from the Committee on [illegible]; in the first case a resolution already adopted was not according to law; in the second case the matter had been referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, and could not possibly be acted on this session.

Objection made.

CUBA.

Mr. CULLOM, on leave, introduced a joint resolution, declaring that Congress and the people of the United States are not indifferent to the struggle for national independence and emancipation in the Island of Cuba, which has been so long delayed by the exercise of European monarchical powers and African slavery, but now begun under auspices as favorable to American interests as universal freedom.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BANKS asked leave for the committee to report at any time.

Objection made.

ELECTION CASE.

Mr. UPSON called up the election case from the Twenty-second Congressional District of Louisiana, and then gave way to a motion to adjourn.

Adjourned.

EUROPE.

Great Britain.

THE COBDEN CLUB GOLD MEDAL.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Cobden Club gold medal has been awarded to Dr. Joshua Leavitt, of New York.

ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT.

The Marquis of Hartington, Postmaster General, has been elected to the House of Commons from Radnor.

JUDICIAL DECISION.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

In the case of Saurin vs. Starr, during the trial of which exposures were made of convent life in England, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff, who is awarded damages of £500.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The War Office has received official despatches from New Zealand announcing farther successes over the rebels. The troops have carried by assault the Maori stronghold. The natives made a desperate defence, and lost two hundred killed and wounded, while the British loss was twenty-two.

Spain.

SERRANO AND THE NEW CABINET.

MADRID, Feb. 26.

It is expected that the modifications which are to be made by Marshal Serrano, in the Provisional Government, will, in all probability, provide for the introduction to the new Cabinet of a representative of the radical element.

France.

MINISTER ROUHER'S EXPLANATION RELATIVE TO CERTAIN LOANS.

PARIS, Feb. 26.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day, M. Rouher, Minister of State, acknowledged that loans to defray the expenses of improvements in Paris were not raised in strict accordance with law. Satisfaction was generally expressed by members with the avowal and explanation of the Minister.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

SEVERE STORM.

The storm to-day has interfered with street railways and with shipping in the harbor. Several collisions occurred in the harbor, and all the ferryboats were greatly delayed. The German steamer was unable to go to sea.

WALL STREET.

The government bond market closed firmly, especially on new bonds after a day of great activity and buoyancy. The advance has been equal to ¾ and 1 per cent, and heavy purchases were made for home investment and shipment. Financiers are confident that Schenck's bill will pass the Senate, and predict higher prices. Border and Southern State securities were firmer. In the gold room to-day, when gold touched 132, the Regular Board gave three cheers for General Grant. Railways were rather quiet to-day, partly owing to the bill in the Illinois Legislature authorizing three classes of directors in railroads of the State, which has renewed the complications surrounding through rate negotiations, and produced a hesitation about dealing in their stock.

CUBAN NEWS.

A letter from Havana, February 20th, says the intention of the insurgents in the Central District is to scatter their forces, excite general action, and wait until the hot season acts as a powerful auxiliary. They have entirely broken the communication between Havana and the Central District, and occupied many strong points. For the past two months English blockade runners from Nassau have brought large quantities of war material. One ship landed 1,230 carbines, and many insurgents are armed with breech-loading American guns. There is a great scarcity of artillery, and wooden cannon, hooped with iron, are used. Many ladies in Havana have sold their jewels to contribute to the patriot army, and many planters have given much money.

THE FAR WEST.

Astronomical Observations—Fights With Indians in Utah and Arizona.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Feb. 26.

The officers of the United States' Coast Survey are here, and continue exchanging telegraphic signals nightly with the observers at Salt Lake San Francisco and Cambridge. The results so far are highly satisfactory. Experiments at such great distances have never before been attempted, and are only possible through the courtesy of the Western Union Company.

In the State Supreme Court John M. Bradshaw, of Chicago, plaintiff in error against the city of Omaha. Judgment of the lower court reversed. This suit involved a heavy tax on valuable property adjoining the city limits.

Weather clear. Thermometer, at 10 p. m., 13° above zero.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 26.—A despatch from St. George, Utah, 450 miles south, dated 25th, says the Navajos made another raid, killed one Pi Ute and two papooses, at Long Valley, and have driven off about forty head of stock of the Harrisburgh ranch. A party has started in pursuit.

SANTA FE, Feb. 26.—Advices from Arizona report numerous engagements with Indians by troops and citizens. The Indians killed one soldier near Fort Whipple, recently; also attacked a train near the Vulture Mine, killing one Mexican and capturing another. The teamsters fought desperately, and recaptured most of their stock. A squaw, picked up at Camp Grant, said she was sent there by the Chiefs of several bands of Apaches to sue for peace on any terms, as they were starving and desired peace. After examination, she was proved to be one of Goodwin's band, who committed so many depredations through Southern Arizona last fall. A squadron of cavalry pursued and came upon them, killed seven men and one squaw, capturing a few more.

On the 8th inst., a band of Apaches attacked and killed three, out of five of a party of Mexicans going from Tubac to Tucson, Arizona.

A miner speaks very favorably of the mines and mining throughout the Territory.

FORT WAYNE.

Railroad Matters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 26.

By the recent consolidation of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw, and Jackson, Fort Wayne & Cincinnati railroads, a most important Northern and Southern route is obtained, leading from Saginaw, west, to Cincinnati, through a finely cultivated country. The officers of the new line, now called the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, are: President, A. H. Smith, of Michigan; Vice President, A. H. Edgerton, of Indiana; Secretary, Eugene Pringle; Treasurer, H. B. Loomis; Executive Committee, Ed. Grosvenor and A. Loomis, and H. B. Loomis on the part of Michigan, A. H. Edgerton and R. Radisall, of Indiana, and President Smith, a member ex-officio. The entire northern end from the city is contracted for, with authority to be pushed forward as fast as possible. In the hands of these energetic officers we anticipate its early completion.

The Homicide and Robbery Near Rome, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—The Big Sandy steamer telegraph brought news to-day of a homicide and robbery near Rome, Adams County, Ohio, that of J. H. Hice, found murdered on Wednesday last. He had gone out with his step-son and a man named Harey to the barn the night previous. The two last then fled. The wife caused search to be made and the dead body was found buried. The face was gashed as with an axe. A watch and about one thousand dollars were taken from his person. It is thought that the part of the step-son was not voluntary, Hardy compelling him to participate. The perpetrators are believed to be on their way to New Madrid, Missouri.

Suicide at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 26.—Dr. Thos. E. Wilson, aged sixty-one years, formerly senior partner in the firm of Wilson, Peter & Co., wholesale druggists, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the head while laboring under temporary insanity.

Hudson River Navigation.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The first steamboat of the season reached here to-day.

Pedestrianism.

LEBANON, Ind., Feb. 26.—[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1869. NUMBER 248.

PEORIA MERCANTILE LIBRARY FEB 27 1869

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Proceedings at Springfield Yesterday.

The State House Bill Discussed in the House.

Non-Concurrence of the Senate in the Proposition for a Recess.

Bill Introduced to Define Citizenship in Illinois.

Defeat of the Bill to Repeal the Registry Law.

Indiana and Wisconsin Legislatures.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.

TAX-STEALING—A PROTEST.

Mr. Bailey, this afternoon, presented the following minority report:

The undersigned, minority of the Committee on Railroads, hereby dissent from the report of the majority of said committee recommending the passage of House bill No. 1,397, "A bill for an act to authorize counties, cities, towns and townships to aid in constructing railroads through the same," for the following reasons: The bill proposes to pay to any county subscribing to the capital stock of any railroad now in course of construction, or which may hereafter be built, running through such county, for the period of twenty years, all taxes assessed and collected for State purposes upon the real and personal property of such railroad. The bill also proposes a similar appropriation of county taxes paid by such railroads to cities, townships and incorporated towns making subscription to the capital stock of such railroad. The undersigned believe that said bill is unconstitutional. Section 38, Article 8 of the constitution is as follows: "The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given to or in aid of any individual association or corporation."

It is submitted that by pledging for the period of twenty years a certain portion of the revenue of the State in payment of subscriptions to the capital stock of a railroad company, so as to enable such company more readily to obtain that class of subscriptions, is giving the credit of the State in aid of such corporations. Would the transaction be different in principle should the State enter into a contract to pay on these subscriptions a definite sum per annum, and issue her bonds to secure such payments after an appropriation is made, and until the payment, the sum appropriated becomes in a certain sense a debt against the State. The proposed appropriations are to be made years in advance of their payment. On the face of such appropriation, doubtless, large subscriptions will be made to the capital stock of different railroad companies. The State will be then as much morally and legally bound to make these payments as to pay any other debts she may owe. Notwithstanding the moneys appropriated are raised by taxation of the railroads, they are as much a part of the general funds of the State as any other portion of her revenue. The principle is the same as though the appropriation were made from any moneys derived from any other source. An appropriation of State revenue in advance of its collection is only one form of creating State indebtedness. The bill proposes to create such indebtedness to aid railroad corporations. This, it would seem, violates the constitutional provision above recited. It is probable that this provision was placed in the constitution to prohibit these reckless and extravagant appropriations in aid of corporations which once brought the State so near the verge of financial ruin, and it is a noticeable fact that there is a strong disposition at the present time to repeat by law and other kindred legislation the history of twenty five years ago.

The bill proposes to appropriate for the purposes above stated all taxes assessed and collected on the real and personal property of such railroads for State purposes. This is clearly unconstitutional, as it assumes to appropriate that portion of the State tax, to wit: the two-mill tax, which is already specifically appropriated by constitutional enactment. The two-mill tax is a tax not a tax subject to appropriation by the General Assembly. Another portion of the State tax has been heretofore, by solemn act of the General Assembly, appropriated and dedicated to the encouragement of education by the establishment of free schools throughout the State. This tax, also, so far as it shall be paid by these railroads, is proposed by this bill to be diverted from its purpose. Our power, after having once appropriated this tax to divert it to another purpose is, to say the least, doubtful. The past history of our doing so admits, however, of no question.

The undersigned are further of opinion that an appropriation for twenty years of all State taxes that may be levied upon the railroads in course of construction, or to be constructed, is a piece of legislation both improvident and dangerous. We are asked to make this disposition of the State revenue without the possibility of any accurate knowledge of the amount of the taxes which we are thus voting away many years in advance of their collection. Before the expiration of the twenty years the amount of taxes thus disposed of will be very large, but as to how large there are no present data from which estimates can be drawn. We are called upon to vote away this revenue with no knowledge as to how far the future exigencies of the State may require this very revenue for other purposes. By making the appropriation we are virtually increasing the burden of taxation on every tax-payer in the State. By making the appropriation for the building of railroads we are establishing a principle which will not stop here, but which will hereafter reappear in a thousand forms, and with a thousand specious pretexts, for the purpose of filching away the revenue of the State. The Supreme Court of this State, commenting in a recent case upon a bill passed by the last General Assembly, appropriating for five years the State taxes for certain towns in St. Clair County to assist in paying for building, improving and repairing certain levees and embankments, denominated this legislation as dangerous and improvident, and an unwise, unsafe and very loose legislation. The above mentioned act passed the last General Assembly without its provisions being observed by the great majority of the members of the two houses, but it has become the progenitor of a swarm of similar propositions now knocking at the doors of this General Assembly. Unless his vicious principle of legislation is stifled here there is no limit where it will lead us.

The undersigned protest against the passage of this bill, and recommend that its further consideration be indefinitely postponed.

JOSEPH M. BAILEY,
EPHRAIM BUNNER,
E. H. TALBOTT,
H. F. SICKLES.

Minority of Railroad Committee.

CITY DEPOSIT BILL.

I send you the Chicago city charter amendment known as the City Deposit bill. The bill is a substitute for the one previously reported, and has been agreed to by a majority of the Committee on Municipal Affairs. The committee intended to report it back to the House to-day, but no opportunity was offered. It will doubtless be put in to-morrow. The following is the amended bill:

An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act to reduce the charter of the city of Chicago, and the several acts amendatory thereof, into one act, and to revise the same," approved February 13, 1863, and also the several amendments thereof.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That the first sentence of Section 17 of Chapter 5 of said act, approved February 13, 1863, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and the following clause adopted instead thereof, viz.: The Treasurer may be required to keep any and all moneys in his hands belonging to said city, in such bank or banks, or other place or places of deposit, or in such place or places of deposit in the manner and upon the conditions and upon such rate of interest or otherwise, as the Common Council may from time to time, by resolution or ordinance, provide, order or direct.

SEC. 2. That Section 31 of the said Chapter 5 be amended by inserting in the third line, after the words "without loaning or using," the following words, viz.: "unless differently directed by ordinance or resolution of the Common Council," and also that the same words be inserted at the fifteenth line of the same section, immediately after the words "without interest."

SEC. 3. That Section 31, of the said Chapter 5, be, and the same is hereby, so amended that the word "unlawfully" shall be inserted before the word "use" wherever the same occurs in the said section, so that the same shall be construed to read "unlawfully use."

SEC. 4. In case any money belonging to the city of Chicago shall, by any ordinance or resolution, be ordered or directed by the Common Council to be deposited in any bank or banks, it shall be the duty of the Common Council, before any such moneys are so delivered to such bank or banks, to cause such bank or banks to cause bond or bonds, or other security or securities to be given to the city of Chicago as the Common Council may approve.

SEC. 5. This act shall be deemed a public act, and be in force from and after the 6th day of December, 1869.

NEW STATE HOUSE.

There was good reason for the silence with which the people of this city yesterday listened to General Cook's speech; a silence which would have greatly bothered a less self-confident man. It appears that the citizens of this city and county are profoundly dissatisfied with the conduct of their Representative, in coalescing and combining with the Lake Front bill and every other measure. They are of opinion that the State House is a public matter, and should not be joined with Buckmaster, Dyer & Co. and the Illinois Central harbor grab. They declare that these people, whose votes he is attempting to gain, will leave him in the lurch if they get a chance, and that he is getting the State House in bad odor with every one. They wanted him to let their bill go on its own merits, if it had any. So profoundly are they displeased with Cook's course that he could not receive a dozen votes for Coroner in this place. It is more and more apparent that he has been courting aid in all quarters, and especially among Democrats. The bill was not taken up this afternoon, but, on Knickerbocker's motion, was postponed until Monday afternoon, he stating that the vote could not be taken to-day, and that many members would be absent on Saturday. Later in the afternoon, however, Kerr moved to reconsider that vote and to go on with the discussion. This was done in the face of strong opposition on the part of Bailey. After various motions to adjourn had been voted down, the House went into committee on the bill and listened to Kinyon's substitute, which is made up of Bailey's proposition to allow the Governor to appoint Commissioners and of the plan to use Joliet stone and Penitentiary labor. Mr. Parker made a speech defending the Commissioners, praising their zeal and honesty, and explaining why the celebrated three were left in. He also stated that the offer of Bunn & Co. to build the State House for $4,000,000 was speculative, and that they expected to make $900,000 out of it. They had not made the offer as Commissioners, but as private individuals.

After a speech by Mr. Cook, of Lake, on the economy of Joliet stone and convict labor, Mr. Dinsmore's amendment providing for [illegible] that was adopted, and the [illegible]

An attempt to make the [illegible]

day was voted down, and the House adjourned without acting on the motion to make it the special order for to-morrow.

RECESS.

The Senate to-day voted down the House resolution to take a recess from the 5th of March to the 7th of April. A motion to substitute the 12th of April for the 7th was also voted down.

CHICAGO BILLS.

The Senate to-day passed the bill incorporating the Chicago Lumbermen's Exchange; also, the Chicago Legal News Company; also, the Chicago Academy of Design.

CITIZENSHIP.

Mr. Epler introduced a bill into the Senate to-day to regulate and define citizenship in Illinois. The bill declares that all persons naturalized in this State by County Courts shall be considered as lawfully naturalized and empowered to vote. The Democrats have considered it necessary to introduce this bill to head off the position they took in the House a short time since in the case of Merriam vs. Saltonstall, wherein they took the ground that certain Irishmen who voted for Colonel Merriam had been unlawfully naturalized, because the act was done by the County Court. This view of the law was accepted by the Republicans, and Mr. Saltonstall admitted to his seat.

LAWFUL DISSECTION.

The Senate passed the bill to-day to assist the teaching of surgery. It gives the bodies of criminals and paupers unclaimed by friends or relatives, for dissection. A large number of emotional and mirthful speeches were made by Senators, occupying nearly two hours in their efforts.

THE PAPER SWINDLE.

The House Committee on Public Printing have been engaged for some time in investigating the charges made against the late Secretary of State and George W. Chatterton, the contractor for supplying paper for the use of the State. A large amount of testimony has been taken by the committee, and I am impelled to confess that it is very damaging to the contracting parties. The gist of the evidence is embodied in the report which I give below, and which was presented to the House this morning by Mr. Talbott, Chairman of the committee, it being the unanimous report of the committee:

"The Committee on Printing beg leave to report that they have carefully examined the existing contract for furnishing paper between the State and George W. Chatterton; that it appears from the evidence in the case, that the advertisement published by the Secretary of State inviting bids for paper, was defective in not giving the specifications required by law; that the award of the contract to said George W. Chatterton was illegal in this, that although the law manifestly requires that the award shall be public, and be made at the opening of the bids in the presence of the Auditor and Treasurer, yet the Secretary of State did, in fact, take time and made his award privately after some days, and not in the presence of the Auditor and Treasurer, nor of the bidders. That it appears that bona fide bids for paper, entirely satisfactory in quality, and from persons of acknowledged standing in business, were on file and opened and read at sums very much below the bid of George W. Chatterton. That the contract price for the paper as awarded to Chatterton was $10.88 per ream; that such paper as is now in the hands of the Secretary of State, delivered under said contract, is, and was then, worth only from $7.30 to $7.50 per ream, according to the testimony of persons who have long been engaged in the manufacture and sale of paper. That the paper delivered by Chatterton under this contract is greatly inferior in quality to the sample submitted with his bid. That one of the bidders, a dealer in paper, offered to furnish paper by his bid at $7.30 per ream, which paper conformed to the quality and requisitions made in the advertisement for proposals. That, estimating the probable amount of paper that will be required under this contract, the difference in the cost of the same to the State under the existing contract and the lowest responsible bid hereinbefore mentioned would amount to at least $14,000.

"Your committee can have no doubt that the awarding of the contract to the said Geo. W. Chatterton under the facts proven in this case, is a gross wrong upon the State and all the other bidders, which warrant the State in annulling the contract. Your committee recommend the adoption of the joint resolution herewith submitted:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, That the contract for furnishing paper, entered into between the State and George W. Chatterton, and bearing date the 3d day of November, 1868, be, and the same is hereby, declared null and void, and that the present Secretary of State be and he is hereby directed and required to enter into contract for paper with the lowest responsible bidder, whose bid was presented and on file at the time of the awarding of said contract to said George W. Chatterton; and

"*Be it further resolved*, That the said Secretary of State certify the accounts of the said George W. Chatterton for paper already actually delivered at the State House, and none other, at the rate of seven dollars and twenty cents per ream, and no more, and that the Auditor settle said accounts on such basis, and no other."

This report of the Printing Committee was sent to the Judiciary Committee by the friends of the contracting parties, in order, it is said, that it may be detained there until 100 reams of paper now on its way to this jetty may reach here and be delivered before the contract is annulled. The General Assembly can hardly escape from the responsibility of annulling this iniquitous alliance to swindle the State.

J. C. COCHRANE, ARCHITECT OF THE NEW STATE HOUSE,

as he signs himself, has sent a communication to the Senate in reply to the testimony of Geo. O. Garnsey and J. M. Van Osdel, before the Senate Committee on Public Buildings. Mr. Cochrane sends his communication in a pamphlet making twenty-four octavo pages. He seems to have preferred this manner of reply to the charges against him rather than go before the committee and subject himself to the necessity of testifying under oath, and of a cross-examination. He starts out in his communication with complaining that the committee have afforded him no opportunity to appear before them and respond to the testimony of Garnsey and Van Osdel, when every one was familiar with the matter knew that the committee have been ready and willing to listen to his testimony at any time that he might indicate. In his communication he insists that the charges against him are as unjust as they are malicious, and he feels entirely confident of his ability to prove them so to the satisfaction of every man making any pretensions to candor and good sense. He then proceeds to relate his connection with Mr. Garnsey from 1866 to 1868. He admits that Mr. Garnsey drew the plans, and that by an arrangement with him his (Cochrane's) name should be attached to them as their author until they were adopted, and then Mr. Garnsey's name should be placed upon them.

"Further," says Mr. Cochrane, "I was told by some of my friends that it made no difference how good a plan I prepared, that these things were usually managed by a ring and unless I was on the side of it I could not secure the award. Influenced by these suggestions and the rumors to which I before adverted, I, with Mr. Garnsey's approbation, engaged counsel whom I supposed to be known, either personally or by reputation, to most, if not all, the members of the board, to go with me to Springfield and do what he could to see that I had fair play, and that my plans should receive fair consideration. Before engaging in this service, he examined my design, at my request, and spoke very warmly in commendation of it. After the plans were sent to Springfield, and publicly exhibited in the Senate Chamber, certain other gentlemen, whose names it would subserve no public purpose whatever to mention, were pleased to express voluntarily a decided preference for my designs, and warmly interested themselves, as I was led to believe, in my favor. For these services and some other incidental expenses, it is true, that I expended in all the sum of $4,700, but not one dollar of this money was paid to any member of the Board of Commissioners, or of either of the two committees or to any other person for the benefit of any such member so far as I know or believe, nor was there any understanding or agreement, either expressed or implied, that any member of the board or of said committee should either directly or indirectly derive any profit, benefit or advantage in any way whatever from the adoption of my design."

It will be seen that Mr. Cochrane virtually confesses the ring. Mr. Cochrane then declares that the imputations by Mr. Garnsey to the effect that he thought of offering Mr. Wadsworth $5,000, or had offered him that amount, is a malicious fabrication, and that the only foundation for the falsehood is that on one occasion before the plans were made, and shortly after his original sketch was prepared, Mr. Wadsworth called at his office, accompanied by Mr. Robinson and Mr. Smith, of the Board of Commissioners, in compliance with his request previously made, that he would introduce these gentlemen. He showed them his sketch and had some conversation in relation to its general features. When they retired, Mr. Garnsey immediately said: "Mr. Cochrane, do you go right down and offer Mr. Wadsworth $5,000 if he will secure us the job." He replied to him that he would offer no money to any Commissioner, and would not dare to make Mr. Wadsworth such a proposition.

Mr. Cochrane then refers at some length to the troubles he had with Mr. Garnsey in dissolving the partnership and in the settlement of their financial differences, which resulted in his signing the notorious "shut up" agreement, but these are of no public importance. He then explains why thinner and smaller stone were used in the foundation than the specifications and contract call for:

"In the heat of last summer the difficulty of obtaining men to work at the quarry was such for a time, that I feared a sufficient quantity of stone could not be forwarded to enable the work to be prosecuted without intermission. Already a strike at the Joliet quarries had made them backward there in delivering stone on all their contracts, and I was afraid that the scarcity of laborers would stop or delay the building of the foundation. For this reason I permitted the contractors to send some car loads of thinner stone. Already quarried, in order to expedite the work. I stopped them after they had sent about twenty-five or thirty car loads, as I did not like to use thin stone, though those were placed where the weight of the superstructure will be very even, and I must say that I am very sorry that I ever given them such permission. Many fourteen-inch stone are used, but the difference in the thickness here was compensated by a larger amount of heavier stone than the contractors were required to furnish."

He then discusses the thickness of the points.

Continued on Fourth Page.

Dry Goods.

FIRE.
FIRE.
FIRE.

$30,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS,

Slightly damaged by water at the fire adjoining our premises, we will offer for sale

At Less than Half THEIR VALUE!

SALE TO COMMENCE ON MONDAY, March 1.

GOODKIND & MANNHEIMER, 139 Lake-st.

Hats and Caps.

BROADWAY SPRING STYLE SILK HATS.

This day introduced a SUPERIOR QUALITY of our own manufacture.

Also, a variety of Spring Styles of Undress, Business and Driving Hats for Young Men.

J. A. SMITH & CO., Nos. 98 State and 118 Lake-sts.

SPRING STYLES Silk and Business HATS!

STRYKER & BARNES, Cor. Washington and Clark-sts.,

We will this day introduce Several New and Nobby Styles,

Far Superior to anything ever before shown in this city. The largest stock, best variety, and reasonable prices.

MOSES N. FULLER is with Stryker & Barnes.

Spring Styles.

We have everything that is late and new in Head Dress.

BREWSTER, Hatter, Sherman House.

DUNLAP.

The Dress Silk Hats of this celebrated Broadway and Fifth-av. Hatter, are always to be had of us.

BREWSTER, Hatter, Sherman House.

The Skating Season.

WABASH-AV. RINK

FINEST ICE OF THE SEASON.

LAST GRAND MASQUERADE OF THE SEASON, THIS EVENING.

The Skating Elephant, "ROMEO," will perform a number of Wonderful Tricks.

The Camel "JULIET" will also appear, together with a Cavalcade of Gothic Steeds.

WEST SIDE RINK.

THE ICE NEVER WAS BETTER.

Presentation of Prizes to Miss Tilly Leonard and Miss W. Jackson, Champion Skaters of the Northwest.

GOOD MUSIC, GOOD MUSIC.

Cough Syrup.

DR. STEVENS' COUGH SYRUP, A BEAUTIFUL Chemical Combination, ALWAYS IMMEDIATELY EFFECTUAL.

Trial Bottles, small size, only 25 cents. Large sizes 50 cents and $1.

MAY BE HAD OF EVERY GOOD DRUGGIST.

General Notices.

Stanton & Co. HAVE RESUMED BUSINESS IN THEIR STORE, 135 LAKE-ST

NOTICE.

We hereby notify all parties interested that a certain Scroll Sawing Machine, manufactured by Messrs. Burkhart, Van Slyck & Co., is a direct infringement of our Patents, dated Jan. 12, 1858, and extended Dec. [illegible], and that all infringements will be prosecuted. WRIGHT & SMITH, Manufacturers of Wood Working Machinery, Newark, N. J.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.

There will be a regular rendezvous of CHICAGO CONSISTORY, S. P. R. S., held in their Hall this (SATURDAY) evening, Feb. 27, at 7:30 p. m. By order of JOHN D. M. CARR, 32°, Ill. Com.-in-Chief. JAMES STEWART, 32°, L. G., Secretary.

MASONIC.

A special communication of CLEVELAND LODGE, No. 211, A. F. & A. M., this (SATURDAY) evening at 7 o'clock. Work on M. M. Degree. JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

Clothing.

BOYS' CLOTHING At Less than Cost!

A. D. FISHER, 90 State-st., (ST. JAMES HOTEL.)

[illegible]

Removal.

REMOVAL.

MILLER & DREW

Take pleasure in announcing their removal to Their New & Commodious Offices 130 LaSalle-st.

To those requiring Standard Insurance their services are, as usual, cordially extended.

AGENTS

PACIFIC INS. CO., San Francisco;
WASHINGTON INS. CO., New York;
ÆTNA INS. CO., New York;
NEW AMSTERDAM INS. CO., New York;
EMPIRE CITY INS. CO., New York.

Real Estate for Sale.

SOUTH SIDE PARK PROPERTY.

Several Blocks; also, a large amount of ACRE PROPERTY in the immediate vicinity of the proposed Park. For sale by

FAKE & SUTHERLAND, Room 5, No. 53 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE. TEN ACRES FRONTING WEST, ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV. NORTH OF EGANDALE.

BOYD & CLARKSON, 164 Randolph-st.

WEST SIDE PARK PROPERTY.

Over Five Hundred Acres, lying between North-av. and Madison-st., in the immediate vicinity of the proposed new Park. For sale by

FAKE & SUTHERLAND, Room 5, No. 53 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE. A Good Piece of Business Property,

On West Madison-st., near Halsted, 30x186 feet, double front. [illegible]

42x155 on Cottage Grove-av., with house. $6,500.

House and lot on Archer-road. $[illegible]

Lot on State-st., near Twenty-sixth. $1,900.

One for $[illegible]. Only $500 cash.

52x180 to a 20 foot alley, on State-st., near Forty-third. $2,200 cash (this day only).

PETER SHIMP, 165 Fourth-av.

CHEAPEST LAND IN COOK COUNTY

$85 per acre. Forty acres on the Archer-road. For five days only. Inquire of

M. W. ROBINSON, 70 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE. Lot 52 Feet, No. 1177 Indiana-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., with or without cottage house on it. Will rent to purchaser, if desired. Will sell at a bargain. GEO. T. COOK, 381 Lumber-st.

Real Estate at Auction.

PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS IN THE TOWN OF BLAIR, NEBRASKA.

A limited number of lots in the new town of Blair, Washington County, Nebraska, will be offered for sale at auction on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1869. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

Blair is situated on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, on the west side of the Missouri River, 25 miles south of Sioux City, 24 miles east of Fremont, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 21 miles west of Missouri Valley Junction, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and 25 miles north of Omaha. The road through Blair, which has just been completed, is a link in the short route between Chicago and the Rocky Mountains, and saves nearly 40 miles over any completed or projected lines.

Terms of sale will be cash, or for one-fourth cash, and balance in three equal annual payments, at six per cent interest.

All contracts and deeds will require the purchaser to plant shade trees on the street sides of the lots within eighteen months, and they will also contain covenants that no intoxicating liquors shall ever be sold on the lots.

Parties purchasing will be returned over the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad free, on presenting the receipt for their first payment to the conductors.

Lots in twenty-seven of the flourishing towns on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway in Iowa, and the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad in Iowa and Nebraska, may be had at private sale by applying to the undersigned at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Also, over one million acres of choice farming lands belonging to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad land grant.

W. W. WALKER, Supt. Sioux City & Pacific R. R., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Wholesale Cloths.

BIDDLE & HUNT, WHOLESALE CLOTHS, 45 & 47 Lake-st., CHICAGO.

GEO. W. A. BIDDLE, MONTGOMERY HUNT, } General Partners.
GEO. W. BENNETT, ROBERT LAW, } Special Partners.

STOCK NOW OPEN

Furniture.

FURNITURE.

REINL, ROEMER & CO.

We have removed from 11 South Canal-st. to 70 & 72 West Washington-st., Where we occupy a new and capacious building, for the purpose of manufacturing

RICH AND PLAIN FURNITURE.

Also, STORE and OFFICE Furniture.

We request our friends, and the public in general, to come and see us at our new quarters.

REINL, ROEMER & CO., Nos. 70 and 72 West Washington-st.

Wanted.

BOOTMAKERS WANTED.

Twelve of the largest manufacturers of Boots and Shoes in Chicago, desire workmen. A large number will be employed, good wages paid and steady work given, by applying to the different Factories. None belonging to the "Order of St. Crispin" need apply. By order of the Committee of Manufacturers.

Wanted—Bookbinder.

One who is a good RULER preferred. Good references required. Call at Room 37, Adams House, from 11 to 1 o'clock to-day.

To Planing Mill Proprietors.

A young man of experience and competent to superintend a Planing Mill, desires such a situation in some Western city or town. A correspondence is solicited with those wishing the services of such a person. Please address PLANING MILL, P. O. Drawer 5641, Chicago.

Magic Binder.

SISSON'S MAGIC BINDER,

For filing Letters, Invoices, Bills Lading, Music, &c. The CHEAPEST and BEST in use. The trade supplied on liberal terms. Sole Agents,

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Stockholders' Meeting.

Office of the Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company.

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The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of said Company on MONDAY, March 1st, 1869, between the hours of 10 and 12 m.

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Proposals.

CINCINNATI & BALTIMORE RAILWAY—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Cincinnati and Baltimore Railway Company until noon of TUESDAY, March 9, 1869, for the grading and masonry of that part of the Company's railway lying between the Cincinnati and Baltimore [illegible] in the city of Cincinnati, and the bridge of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad over Mill Creek, in Mill Creek township. This work is worthy the attention of contractors of capital, requiring probably over one million cubic yards of excavation. [illegible]

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1869.

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THE FORTIETH AND FORTY-FIRST CONGRESSES.

The Fortieth Congress will close its days on the 4th of March, at noon, and at the same moment will commence the legal existence of the Forty-first Congress. The Fortieth Congress was elected under the pressure of impending danger to the country from a maddened and infuriated Executive. It was never symmetrical; it was lop-sided; one of its limbs was dwarfed and the other was monstrous in its excessive development. Its movements were ungainly. One side did not keep pace with the other. Its progress was a fearful stride, and then a halt, and then another stride, in which the diminutive member was dragged along by its enormous fellow. One of the worst evils of Andrew Johnson's treachery was the result of the election of a Congress in which the minority was too small for any purpose, except to prevent the majority from dividing. Had the Republican majority in that Congress been less than one-third, or had there been no Democrats at all in either house, the country would have been better off. Had the majority in either house been less than one-third, the nation would not have been subjected, as it never should be subjected, to the unchecked government of a political party in the legislative branch of the government. Had there been no Democrats in either branch of Congress, the excesses of the majority must have created an internal opposition to all dangerous and improper legislation. As it was, there were just enough Democrats, for the most part of the most offensive and objectionable type, to force the discreet and patriotic to prefer following the extreme Radicals to forming any alliance with men whose patriotism was always subordinated to party. The Democratic members of the Fortieth Congress, at no time, ever exhibited a disposition to rise above a scheme for party success, and they, by their unrelenting factiousness and want of patriotism, sought to compel a unity in the majority, which they hoped would eventually wreck the party, the national credit, and the Union itself.

Overwhelming majorities were never contemplated in our form of government, except in cases where the national safety and the national power were imperilled; and when the time comes that the country cannot find men enough in all parties to defend them, then indeed will the Union be lost and the liberties of men destroyed. We think the policy of the Republican party the wisest and best for the continued prosperity, peace and happiness of the whole people, but it does not follow, because we think this, that we must think the salvation of the country depends upon passing all the legislation that fraud, ignorance and fanaticism may impose upon a party having the numerical strength to override all legal obstructions.

The Fortieth Congress met on the 4th of March, 1867, and since that time has increased its numbers by the admission of Representatives from the reconstructed States. The state of parties in both houses now stands:

SENATE.

Republicans	61
Democrats	11
Excluded	2
Whole number	74

HOUSE.

Republicans	174
Democrats	46
Vacancy	1
Excluded	22
Whole number	243

It will be seen that of the actual Senators in the Fortieth Congress the Democrats have but two-elevenths, and of the members of the House three-elevenths. This most extraordinary party preponderance is one of the national evils resulting from the vicious policies and men supported by the Democratic party. The proportions in the next Congress are somewhat changed. In the Forty-first Congress parties will stand:

SENATE.

Republicans	56
Democrats	10
Excluded	8
Whole number	74

HOUSE.

Republicans elected	134
Democrats	74
To be elected	20
Excluded	25
Whole number	243

The twenty members to be elected are six in Alabama, four in Connecticut, seven in Georgia, and three in New Hampshire, of which the Democrats will elect probably ten, giving them eighty-one votes in the House against 144 Republicans.

This shows that, while the Republican ascendency has been increased in the Senate, the two-thirds control in the House exists no longer. In that branch it has a respectable working majority, but it can no longer dictate its will to the party, to the minority and to the country. It can no longer pass bills by contract, nor can stock-brokers in distant cities be certain as to what bills will become laws, and what shall not. We think that the country has cause to rejoice that the majority in the next House of Representatives, by no possible contrivance, can exercise the overwhelming legislative control which it has exercised in the Fortieth Congress.

Such disproportion of parties is doubly injurious. It corrupts both majority and minority. It destroys responsibility. Who, in a mob, thinks of responsibility? It gives opportunity for low demagogues to take the lead, and in the reckless whirl of fanaticism, men whose appropriate place is the kennel are elevated to the stations which should be occupied only by statesmen. How necessary the demoralization that must precede the placing of a Kelley or a Butler in the front rank of statesmen! How conscious of having nothing to lose must be the minority represented by Sam Cary or John Morrissey!

There are those Republicans who mourn over the loss of a two-thirds majority in the House of Representatives; but the country shares in no such grief. The only thing to be regretted in the matter is that reconstruction, in sending to the Senate a dozen Senators, sent them all of one party. Had the two-thirds ascendency in the Senate been overcome by the election of a patriotic opposition, the country would have still further cause of rejoicing. The Fortieth Congress was driven, by an uncontrollable majority, into numerous acts which might have been omitted with great benefit to the country, and has been, by the same unfortunate majority, withheld from doing other acts which would have been of practical good.

There is nothing more dangerous than unrestrained power. An Executive, independent of the Legislature, would be a despotism; a Legislature, independent of all restraints, must end in the same thing. No body of men, once vested with uncontrollable power, ever voluntarily surrender it. We see a striking instance of this in the determination with which the Senate, overwhelmingly partisan, refuses to surrender the authority given under an emergency by the Office-Tenure law. If there were a healthy minority in that Senate, the majority would not dare to put the people at defiance, nor longer retain functions which serve only to hamper the Executive with the chains of corruption. The nine-elevenths majority of the Senate may find that even such a majority may be cooled by popular indignation; and while we wish no reverse to political friends anywhere, we must insist that the national interests would be safer, and would be better administered, if there were an able, vigilant and patriotic minority in the Senate as well as in the House, and the relations of Congress and the Executive restored once more to a healthful and constitutional condition.

THE LAKE FRONT BILL.

It is evident that the Lake Front bill has struck a snag in the Senate. The people of the State are beginning to see that the city of Chicago is not to be the chief sufferer from the passage of a measure which shall place the entrepot of all their products in the grasp of a private corporation, and give that corporation the right to take toll from them for all time to come. Every day's delay of the measure is fatal to it. The alliances which its agents and supporters have made with the Penitentiary, and State House rings have been a source weakness rather than of strength; and in turn it has weakened rather than strengthened them. The means employed to procure its passage have sent a cold chill through the length and breadth of the State. Its success is at least doubtful, and without the approval of the Governor, it is almost certain to be defeated.

The people of Illinois are friendly to the Illinois Central Railroad. It has been of great service to them. It has added largely to the wealth of the State. It has paid three millions of dollars into the public Treasury. The State has the largest proprietary interest in it. A wise business man would rather have seven per cent of the gross earnings of the road than to own it and take its risks. It went through bankruptcy in 1857, yet the State's dividend was paid regularly each half year. True, the money paid into the State Treasury comes out of the people who trade and travel on it, yet the road is subjected to the powerful competition of the Mississippi River on the one hand, and a parallel road in a neighboring State on the other, and the more powerful competition of the east and west lines which cross it at intervals of fifty miles and draw its business away. It must needs be managed with the greatest prudence in order to have anything left after paying to the State the sum stipulated in the contract. The land grant has carried it through. Without this grant it would have gone to everlasting smash ten years ago.

We say the people are not unfriendly to the Illinois Central Railroad. We believe that they will cheerfully give to it whatever room it needs for the transaction of its own business in the water appurtenant to its depot grounds. We believe that a large majority of the citizens of Chicago are in favor, and have all the time been in favor, of selling to it the three blocks of ground about which there has been so much dispute—at a reasonable and not exorbitant price. But a square mile of territory, embracing the future harbor of Illinois, yea of the Northwest, is a different thing. No such extent of territory, no such exclusive privilege, is necessary to the transaction of its proper business. It is indispensable to the business of the Northwest. The property proposed to be ceded is that particular place where commerce must find its outlet and its inlet. Here must be common and not exclusive rights. Let not the Legislature take any different view of it.

Looking at the question from the standpoint of Chicago merely, we can see many advantages from the early construction of an outside harbor. The work will ensure immediately to the commercial greatness of the city. Moreover, the bill proposes to cede to the city the lake basin, the title to which is supposed to be in the same category with the outside water. The present cash value of this inside property is probably equal to that of the outside. If it were put up at auction to-day it would bring more money than the other. Hence we say Chicago is not the chief loser by this bill—perhaps not a loser at all. But when we take into account the illimitable future, when we reflect that this grant is for all time, and that the present managers of the Illinois Central Railway, who are undeniably large and liberal minded men, will, a few years hence, be dead and gone, and that their successors may be narrow and crooked, we say that the State of Illinois cannot afford to part with the title to her harbor as proposed in the pending bill.

GRANT AND THE OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The reported interview between General Grant and a clique of Pennsylvania office-seekers, exhibits the difference of purpose that actuates the new President and the corrupt politicians of anonsound State. *They* want a Cabinet Minister from Pennsylvania; not for the purpose of promoting the general welfare, but for the special interest of office-seekers, jobbers, rings and corrupt schemes in general. He proposes to select a man for his Cabinet from that State who has some ideas of official honesty and integrity. General Grant has declared that it is his purpose to secure "*economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue and payment of the public debt*," and he avows his intention to appoint to office such men only as he thinks will carry out these principles. This is to be the key-note of his administration, the polar star by which its course will be guided. But he is confronted at the very threshold by the political gamesters of a prominent State, who tell him, in effect, that such ideas are impracticable and nonsense, and they must have Curtin in his Cabinet. Nobody will answer their purpose but Curtin. The General gave them to understand that when they had foisted Curtin into the Cabinet they should send him word, so that he might know it. Thereupon we have a despatch from Washington, saying that the politicians aforesaid "expressed the most intense disgust," and in private "freely predict the failure of Grant's administration."

There are plenty of politicians in and out of Congress who say that General Grant must *fail* if he attempts to conduct his administration on the basis of old-fashioned honesty, economy and faithful collection of the revenue—and particularly if he undertakes to select his Cabinet, and appoint subordinate officers, independent of the advice and consent of rotten rings, partisan shysters or Congressmen's dictation; and point to the experience of John Tyler and Andrew Johnson, in support of their prediction.

But the cases bear no analogy or similarity. The breach between Tyler and Johnson and their party grew out of differences on important acts and principles. Neither Tyler nor Johnson had any quarrel with their party about appointments until after the rupture in regard to policies and measures become irreconcilable. General Grant endorses and supports all the principles of the Republican party. He fully subscribes to the doctrines of the platform on which he was nominated, and is resolved to redeem his pledge that the government shall be administered in the interest of honesty, economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue, and payment of the debt. And the politicians who undertake to hinder, embarrass, impede or break down his administration, while he is faithfully carrying out these promises, will be run over by the people and smashed to pieces, no matter who they are, nor how high they carry their heads. If, in their factious opposition, they desert from the Republican party, so much the better, for all good Democrats will rush in to fill the places they vacate.

Corrupt rings have had things pretty much their own way for a considerable period, and it is about time to have a President who will be able to exercise his constitutional prerogatives. President Washington and President Jackson selected their own Cabinets and subordinate officers without permitting dictation of Congressmen or of State politicians; and their administrations were deemed by the people to be at least reasonably successful, and there is a general desire to try another experiment of a similar kind. There is deep anxiety on the part of the masses to rescue the country from official demoralization, and the collection and disbursement of the public revenues from the hands of men of bankrupt morals and peculating propensities. Let Grant move on these enemies' works, and receive nothing less than their unconditional surrender. God and the people will support him in well doing, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against him.

The announcement that the New York & Erie Railway has notified the United States Express Company that it will do its own express business after March 1, 1869, has produced great commotion in express circles. We presume that this purpose of the Erie applies to its connections, and extends all the way from New York to Chicago, embracing the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railways, as these three roads are closely affiliated, and for all practical purposes consolidated. If the Erie Company leads off successfully in this experiment, there can be little doubt that other companies will follow suit, and leave nothing for the express companies to do but sell to the railways their teams, horses, safes and such office furniture as may be wanted, and go into liquidation. Then the "fast freight lines," which are mere sponges on the public and railroad stockholders, will be ruled off, and the fast-freight business be done by the companies themselves. Whenever the holders of railroad stock cease gambling in it, and turn their attention to saving the earnings and husbanding the resources of their properties, the question of regular dividends will be settled. All the roads do enough business to pay a good return on the actual capital invested in them, and some would yield immense profits if they were properly and honestly managed.

MR. WELLS AND HIS ENEMIES.

The attempt of Moorhead and Kelley to legislate the Hon. David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, out of office, by discontinuing the appropriation for his salary, is one of those petty acts of malice resorted to by small minds as a convenient substitute for argument. Mr. Wells is a gentleman of independent fortune, to whom a government salary is of no earthly consequence. The office of Revenue Commissioner sought him; he never sought any office. He entered upon the duties of his position with no theories to establish, no private ends to serve, but with an eye single to the good of his country. He grappled the most important and difficult problems presented to the nation since the close of the war—those relating to the national debt, the currency and the collection of the revenue. Probably no man in the United States could bring to this task a better intellect or a clearer conscience. His reports have evinced profound study, enormous labor, and strict fidelity to truth. His earlier reports show that he was a "protectionist," but in the course of his investigations he found that the tariff duties on certain articles, such as salt, pig iron and woollen cloth, were injurious to the country and detrimental to the revenue. He found, also, that the course of legislation during the past seven years had been such as to advance the cost of living in a greater ratio than the advance in the wages of laborers—in other words to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. These facts he presented with mathematical precision, backed up by incontrovertible statistics. Being unable to answer his arguments or overthrow his statistics, Kelley, Moorhead and the rest of their tribe seek to put him down by stopping the appropriation for his office. They may succeed in executing their mean and small-minded revenge, but they can no more repress the truths that Mr. Wells has presented to the American people than the enemies of Galileo could stop the rotation of the earth on its axis.

THE ILLINOIS RIVER IMPROVEMENT BILL.

We are heartily glad to chronicle the passage of the amendment to the Illinois River and Canal Improvement act. The bill only needs the signature of the Governor to become a law, and let no man doubt that he will sign it. The following is the text of the bill:

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act for canal and river improvements," approved February 28, 1867.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That the number of Commissioners mentioned and provided for in the first section of the act to which this act is an amendment, shall be, and the same is hereby, reduced to three Commissioners; and their terms of service is hereby reduced and limited to two years.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the appropriation made and provided for in said act shall be, and the same is hereby, limited to the sum of $400,000; and no farther or greater sum shall be used or expended, or contracted or agreed to be used or expended, under the provisions of said act, by said Commissioners, or by any of them.

SEC. 3. The Commissioners to be appointed under the provisions of this act, and the act to which this act is an amendment, shall be strictly confined and restricted to the surveys contemplated in said act, and to the construction of one lock and dam in the Illinois River, as mentioned and contemplated in and by Section 10 of said act; and to dredging out the mouth of said canal at LaSalle, between the lower locks and the river.

SEC. 4. Said Commissioners are hereby strictly forbidden to commence the construction of said lock and dam, or improvement of said Illinois River, as provided for in said Section 10 of said act, unless they shall first ascertain, from the estimates of at least —— competent engineers, separately made, that the same can be completed for a less sum of money than is appropriated by the said act, to-wit: $400,000, including all incidental expenses.

SEC. 5. Said Commissioners shall not, under any circumstances, or under any claim of right under any law, take, or attempt to take, possession of, or in any manner interfere with, the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

SEC. 6. This act shall be deemed a public act, and be in force from and after its passage.

The three Commissioners provided for by the bill have yet to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. We hope the Governor will select a mixed commission of two Republicans and one Democrat. Ex-Governor Oglesby defeated the building of a lock and dam above Peoria, two years ago, by persisting in appointing a full partisan Board of Commissioners, which the Senate refused to confirm. We have always regarded this act of the Governor as unfriendly to the great improvement. Had he sent in a mixed commission, giving the Democrats a representation on the board, the first dam and lock would now be completed and the canal practically extended from LaSalle to Peoria, where there is a better river navigation, and the tolls for the ensuing year would be $100,000 more than they will be. But better late than never, and we trust there will be no more delays in commencing this greatly needed railroad regulator and freight cheapener. This bill is the only one that was before the Legislature which proposed to advance the interests of the State. All the other general bills provide for taking money out of the Treasury and putting none back now or hereafter, and that is the reason there has been so much trouble and delay in getting it enacted.

THE ROCK ISLAND & ILLINOIS CANAL.

We find it impossible to comprehend the motives that govern the action of some members of the Illinois Legislature. For example, there is Dinsmoor, from Whitesides, who makes loud professions of impeccable honesty, and pretensions to sagacious statesmanship; and yet he has fought the Illinois River Improvement bill with a zeal only surpassed by that which he has devoted to depriving the city of Chicago of her harbor. His opposition to the improvement bill is the more remarkable as his own constituents are deeply interested in carrying the measure to a successful issue. When the Illinois River is improved by locks and dams to its mouth, the next step will be to construct a canal from Rock Island, across Henry and Bureau Counties, to the Illinois River at or near Hennepin, a distance of less than sixty miles. When this water way is made the products of Whitesides can come to Chicago at half the freight rates charged by the railroads. The construction of this contemplated canal will add millions to the value of the property of Whitesides, and largely increase the income of every farmer in the county. And without the improvement of the Illinois River, at least as far as Peoria, the construction of the canal would be utterly useless for lack of water in the Illinois River to carry the boats to LaSalle, where the Illinois Canal terminates. There is no equal length of canal in North America, or perhaps in the world, that is destined to carry so much freight as this sixty-mile line from Rock Island to Hennepin. Millions of tons of grain, collected from five great States, on both sides of the Mississippi River, from Quincy on the south to St. Paul on the north, will pour through it *en route* to Lake Michigan, and the boats and barges conveying those products will return laden with coal, Joliet stone, building materials, fish, salt, iron, glass, and general merchandise. Judge, then, of our surprise to find Mr. Dinsmoor strenuously opposing a measure of incalculable value to the commerce of the State as a whole, and of great local interest to his own constituents. Now that the bill has passed in spite of him, we trust he will be able to devote his entire time during the remainder of the session to the service of Dr. Mack in the scheme of depriving the city of Chicago of her natural harbor—of that water front which will be needed a few years hence for the use of the boats and barges bringing hither produce from Whitesides County and the Upper Mississippi, including the counties of Carroll and Jo Daviess, whose representatives, under the lead of Dinsmoor, also voted against the bill and the interests of their constituents.

THE COPPER SWINDLE.

The copper tariff will save to the nation nearly, if not quite, $20,000,000 in gold annually, and to stop such a "leak" is an inestimable gain to the nation. It is only by thus husbanding our coin that we can ever hope for a return to specie payment.—*Chicago Journal.*

Let us see whether the "copper tariff" "will save twenty millions a year in gold annually to the nation."

By turning to the Finance Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the fiscal year 1868, we find that the amount of copper imported into the United States from other countries for that year was as follows:

Copper ore, value	$440,699
Copper, pure, value	35,524
Manufactured copper	37,328
Total copper imported	$513,551

The value of the copper exported during the same year was as follows:

Copper ore, 74,364 lbs. value	$194,533
Copper, pure, 2,576,056 lbs. value	586,453
Manufactures of copper, value	123,887
Total exported	$905,873

Thus we ascertain that the value of the copper and copper ores imported were only a little more than half a million dollars' worth, while the exports of copper were nearly a million dollars' worth. In other words, we sold to foreign countries nearly twice as much copper as we purchased from foreign countries. How, then, will the copper tariff "save the nation twenty millions in gold" by destroying the foreign commerce in that metal? If every dollar's worth of imported copper were shut out it only amounts to half a million, or *one fortieth* part of that stated by the *Journal*. Nine-tenths of the import is in the form of ore—that is, carbonates containing about 15 per cent of copper, and used as fluxes for smelting Maryland sulphuret copper ores. The capital invested in manufacturing copper from the American sulphurets and Chilian carbonates, which the Lake Superior copper ring intend to destroy, are thus stated by the *Journal*:

"These manufacturers are: The Baltimore Copper Company, with a capital of $1,000,000; the Revere Point Smelting Company, with a capital of $300,000; the Revere Company, of Boston, with a capital of $500,000, and Crocker Brothers, at Taunton, Mass., with a capital of $500,000."

Total capital invested, $2,250,000, which it is proposed to wipe out, and call the operation "protection to American manufacturers." And when the imports of carbonate ores, and the exports of twice their value of copper, are prohibited the operation is to be dubbed protection to commerce. And when the cost of copper, manufactures of the same, bell metal, brass and manufactures thereof, copperas and vitriol for dyeing purposes, are increased eight or ten millions a year by act of Congress, for the benefit of the speculators in Lake Superior watered copper stocks, the infamous outrage is denominated *protection* to the people who are thus robbed!

The bill which passed the Illinois House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, to enable the Directors or Executive Committees of railroads to divide themselves into classes, one class going out this year, and another class next year, is all very well, provided it is not made to apply to any existing Board of Directors. There is an advantage to the State and to the stockholders in preventing sudden changes in the directory of our railroads. These changes are usually worked up in the interest of stock gamblers, and to the prejudice and injury of the *bona fide* stockholders. But to pass an *ex post facto* law, which this one is in substance, and to enable Tom, Dick and Harry—who may happen to be Directors this year, and who would perhaps not have been elected at all if the stockholders had not supposed they could turn them out at the end of the year—to hold on to other people's property and manage it as they choose in defiance of the rightful owners, is one of the most monstrous propositions we have ever heard of. The bare statement of the case carries its own sufficient condemnation. In our opinion it is grossly unconstitutional as well as unjust. It takes private property out of the hands of the rightful owners without compensation, and not even for public use. Can any act be conceived of more likely to deter capital from coming to Illinois for investment?

A single proviso, declaring that the act shall be prospective in its operation and shall not affect any existing Board of Directors, will cure the defects and make it a good law. Then the stockholders of railroads will know what they are doing. They will exercise prudence in the selection of Directors, and if they make mistakes then, it will be their own fault. Perhaps if the bill were amended in this way the Springfield lobby would cease to take any interest in it. Nevertheless, it ought to pass with the proviso we have indicated, making it operate only on Boards of Directors hereafter to be chosen.

Five-twenties have advanced in London to 81 per cent sterling money, which, with exchange at 108, makes them worth 87½ per cent of their face in American gold. This is a higher figure than they have ever before reached in the British money market.

With Grant in the Presidential chair, a good Cabinet and decently honest revenue officers, our 5-20 bonds will go soon to par, and 10-40's will also sell at par, by which means the government will be able to convert the former into the latter, thereby saving one-fifth of the interest, and getting a longer time in which to pay off the bonds.

The *Post* says that the "paper dollar" has at last "settled in value to about seventy-five cents of coin. There let it remain." It proposes that these paper dollars shall be redeemed in coin at seventy-five per cent of what they call for.

But suppose that the paper dollars keep on appreciating, and refuse to remain at seventy-five cents, and a year or two hence advance to par with gold, would the *Post* still be in favor of shaving them twenty-five per cent?

General Grant has perpetrated the severest joke ever got off at the expense of politicians. He announced that it was his intention to select a pure man from Pennsylvania for his Cabinet. The entire delegation of Pennsylvania have been diligently searching, and have not been able to discover a man who fills the bill.

The joke is made more intense by Grant's additional remark that the man selected would be as much astonished as the rest of the public at his selection.

THE TRIBUNE virtually admits the force of our argument of yesterday, and takes shelter, as usual, behind the free trade cant against protective legislation.—*Journal.*

Who is "protected," the *people* or the copper ring? Is that protective legislation which commands the people by law to pay speculators twenty-five or thirty per cent more for an article of general consumption than its commercial value? THE TRIBUNE advocates protection for the people, and not, like the *Journal*, protection to rings and speculators.

Yield of Precious Metals.

The following is the officially estimated mineral yield of the States and Territories for 1867 and 1868, with the entire product of the precious metals from 1848 to January 1st, 1869:

	1867.	1868.	Total.
California	[illegible]	$26,000,000	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana	[illegible]	12,000,000	[illegible]
Idaho	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colorado	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	5,000,000	5,000,000	[illegible]
Retained for plate, jewelry, &c.			55,000,000
Total	$75,000,000	$71,500,000	$1,231,500,000

The Manufacturing Interest of the West and Northwest.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 25.

Some time last year, a number of gentlemen identified with the wool-growing interest of Ohio assembled by agreement, at Columbus, and formed an association which they named the Wool-Growers' Society. Subsequently the name was changed to the "Northwestern Wool and Woollen Manufacturers' Association," a number of the manufacturers of the West and Northwest having identified themselves with the movement. The design of these gentlemen and of the association was to inaugurate an exposition of their products in some of the great cities of the valley. [illegible] the next exposition of their goods in Cincinnati, a meeting of the merchants of this city was held, the other day, in the Burnet House, at which a committee was appointed to secure, by subscription, the required amount of funds to defray the expenses of the exposition provided it is held here. That committee has successfully performed its mission.

On the 17th of March a meeting of the association will be held in Chicago for the purpose of electing officers. A delegation from our merchants will meet the officers of the association in Chicago on that day, and it will be then and there decided where the next exposition will be held.

We have, in this valley, nearly five hundred manufacturers who would be glad to place samples of their goods here. There are, also, a large number of Southern manufacturers who would respond affirmatively to an invitation to be present. A large concourse of people would thus be attracted to our city, which would inure to the benefit of almost every class of business.

MICHIGAN.

The Legislature of Michigan.

The Personnel of Both Branches.

A Letter of Gossip.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
LANSING, Feb. 23.

The Legislature of Michigan has now been in session in this city for nearly fifty days, and by this time its collective character and the individual peculiarities of its members have become well understood. The progress of its business is daily reported in the despatches of THE TRIBUNE, but possibly some interest may be felt in the men that form the legislators as well as in the measures that constitute the legislation.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE SENATE.

The Senate is an excellent one—better than usually assembles in the upper chamber of our State House. The majority of its members are men of legislative experience, and those who are most influential in shaping its action are fortunately addicted to clear-headed, practical and liberal views. As neither rival parties nor interests have yet clashed in its deliberations, it can scarcely be said to have a leader, but (to use a Dundrearyism), if it had, that leader would be William B. Williams, of Allegan County. He is the President *pro tem.* and Chairman of the Judiciary Committee; was a member of the two preceding Senates, and also occupied a seat upon the floor of the Constitutional Convention of 1867. Judge Williams is in the prime of life, and rejoices in a personal appearance that meets the D'Orsay test of taste in dress, in that it pleases but does not impress. He is one of those men of deliberate judgment, who subdue impulse and are guided by conviction, and who make careful and safe rather than brilliant legislators. His stability in this respect, united with his unsuspected integrity and his complete candor, have gained for his opinions very great weight among his associates, and his influence is much heightened by the geniality of his manners, his experience, and the fact that his speeches are always practical and never purposeless. The Chairman of the Committee on Finance is John K. Boies, a member of the last House, and a banker of Hudson. He is not a financier of the new school, but still clings to what is called "the possibly exploded but certainly sensible idea" that the best way to pay debts is to retrench, and that the State Treasury is rather *the* public property than public property. Mr. Boies is a gentleman in middle life, a Senator who speaks rarely but always well, and a legislator who views all "schemes" in our State affairs with feelings akin to those with which E. B. Washburne regards national "jobs," although he is never brusque nor offensive.

[illegible]

THE NEW STATE HOUSE.

Testimony of Mr. Van Osdel.

Unnecessary Cost in Laying the Foundations.

Possible Cost of the Building from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000.

How Estimates Were Made.

What a State House Could be Built For.

J. M. Van Osdel, having been duly sworn, was examined in chief on behalf of the committee, and testified as follows:

Q. What is your business? A. An architect.
Q. For how many years have you been an architect? A. Twenty-four years.
Q. Where do you reside? A. Chicago.
Q. How long have you lived there? A. Thirty-two years next spring.
Q. And for twenty-four years you have been engaged as an architect? A. Yes, sir.
Q. State in general terms what, during that time, has been your business, and in what works you have been engaged? A. I have built a great many buildings in Chicago. At an early day we used a very moderate style of building there. I built the Court House, which, perhaps, you have seen—about one of the most massive structures we have up there. I have built a great many stores, and some dwelling houses.
Q. Have you built public buildings in Chicago and elsewhere? A. I have; Court Houses all over the country—Geneva, Indiana, &c.
Q. You are a practical architect? A. I consider myself such. Yes, sir.
Q. How old are you? A. I am fifty-eight years old.
Q. Have you examined the foundations of the State House out here? A. I have examined all that I could see.

[illegible]

JOHN W. VAN OSDEL.

SPRINGFIELD.

Debate on the State House—General Cook's Speech—Sudden Conversions—Mr. Merritt—Mr. Bailey—Mr. Buckmaster's Plan—East St. Louis—Fees of Clerks of Courts.

From Our Special Correspondent.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.

You have already received, by telegraph, all of importance connected with the debate on the State House, on Thursday afternoon, a debate which was, so far as the arguments of its friends were concerned, as weak as any I have heard during the present session. But at the same time the scene was not altogether devoid of a certain interest.

It had been understood in the city that the question was to come up in the afternoon, and that General Cook was to make a speech. It was also understood outside that General Cook and Sam Buckmaster had had a final meeting, and that the high contracting parties had made a definite, honest and praiseworthy arrangement, by which the success of their respective projects could be secured. So the lobby and the gallery were crowded. The latter was filled before the House met, and the ladies looked down expectantly into the arena, watching for the arrival of their pet gladiator. The families of the State House Commissioners, who are not to be legislated out, were present. All the pretty girls of Springfield were present, eager for their State House. There was a flutter of fans and an incessant murmur of tongues, for these ladies in the gallery cannot keep silent, and make so much noise that, were they men, they would long ago have been expelled from the places where they display their graces.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT TRIAL.

Responsibility of Southern Vigilance Committees During the War.

The Memphis Vigilance Committee of 1862 Sued for $100,000 by a St. Louis Steamboat Owner.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Feb. 24.

At present a very important trial is going on in the Law Court of this city, before Judge Harry S. Lee and a jury, which involves a very large amount of money and at the same time is most interesting, as it explains some of the acts of the Vigilance Committee in the early part of the war. Many of our leading citizens are connected with the case, and an array of the finest legal talent is engaged on both sides. The jury were impanneled to try the case on Monday, and the following synopsis of the facts as deduced on that (the second) trial up to the present time will not fail to prove interesting:

[illegible]

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[illegible]

A MOB AT BAXTER SPRINGS, KANSAS.

The Land League Demonstration.

From the Cherokee Sentinel, Feb. 19.

As a general thing we are opposed to visit ors that come in the shape of a mob. On Wednesday morning we ... the various threats and menaces the Land League ... 150 men in our streets. ...

[illegible]

Destructive Fire at Alton.

From the Alton Telegraph, Feb. 24.

About half-past 6 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the tobacco factory of Jonn W. Wray & Co., on Second street. ...

[illegible]

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

The total loss of all parties on building, stocks, fixtures, etc., cannot fall far short of ... with a total insurance of $17,750; distributed as follows:

Hon. Cyrus Edwards, owner of the tobacco factory building; loss, $5,000; ...

General John Cook, of Springfield, owner of the adjoining building; loss $5,000; ...

John W. Wray & Co., are the principal losers. ...

Total insurance of all parties, $17,750.

ACCIDENT.

Soon after the fire commenced, a lamentable accident occurred. A ladder had been raised to the third story of Howard's store, and three persons—Captain John A. Bruner, Stephen Dobson and ... Spreen—ascended ... to ... the fire. ... He was removed to his home and well cared for. This morning all the sufferers were convalescent.

Murder by Young Roughs on the Ice at Troy.

From the Troy Times, Feb. 22.

During every winter season, almost from time immemorial, as soon as the surface of the river becomes frozen over, gangs of young desperadoes congregate upon the ice between this city and West Troy, and engage in hostile encounters with stones, clubs, and other missiles, and frequently the police are called upon to interfere to put an end to the strife. ...

[illegible]

New State House—Report of the House Committee.

Special Correspondence.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 25, 1869.

... Committee on Public Buildings have issued ... which has been presented, giving their ... on the new State House question. ...

[illegible]

IMPORTANT TRIAL.

Responsibility of Southern Vigilance Committees During the War.

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From the Memphis Avalanche, Feb. 24.

At present a very important trial is going on in the Law Court of this city, before Judge Henry S. Lee and a jury, which involves a very large amount of money and at the same time is most interesting, as it brings up some of the acts of the Vigilance Committee in Memphis at the commencement of the war. Many of our leading citizens are connected with the case, and an array of the finest legal talent is engaged on both sides. The jury were impanneled to try the case on Monday, and the following synopsis of the facts adduced on the (the second) trial up to the present time will not fail to prove interesting:

In the month of January, 1862, Captain Ben. Johnson, of St. Louis, owned the steamer Lellt, then at Little Rock. He came down from St. Louis and went to Little Rock for the purpose of selling the steamer in question, which he succeeded in doing, the purchase money being $9,000 in gold. At the same time he sold an interest in other steamers to persons in Little Rock, receiving about $8,000 in Confederate money and scrip. With the gold, Confederate money and scrip he returned to Memphis about the 22d of January, 1862, where he collected some debts which were due him. He converted the scrip and a portion of the Confederate money into gold, and on the 4th of February in the same year he found that he was worth and had in his possession $14,225 in gold, and about $4,000 in Confederate money.

About this time he resolved to proceed to his home in St. Louis, and, in company with a member of Colonel Bowen's First Missouri (Confederate) Infantry, he went on board the steamer Kentucky, with the intention of going up the river as far as New Madrid, owing to the blockade at Cairo, and then proceeding by land to St. Louis. The gold and Confederate money above referred to he had placed in his saddle-bags and given in charge of the first clerk, Mr. John McFall, for safe keeping.

A short time before the hour announced for the Kentucky to leave the wharf two persons named Morgan and Steel, who professed themselves as being employed by the Vigilance Committee of the city, went on board the Kentucky and inquired for Captain Johnson, who was pointed out to them by Captain David Hukill, of this city. Morgan and Steel accosted Johnson, and told him he had been sent by the Vigilance Committee for him, and he and his plunder were "wanted" by the committee and Colonel F. Titus. They then asked him if he had any money in his possession, and he replied that the clerk of the boat had some gold in his safe belonging to him, and they at once went to the clerk's office, when he ordered Mr. McFall, Chief Clerk, to pass to them the saddle-bags containing the gold over the counter. He complied with the order, and Steel and Morgan took charge of the cash. ...

[illegible]

The parties were taken to a room upstairs in the Titus Block, opposite the Commercial Hotel, on Jefferson street, where the Vigilance Committee were in session. After a short time, Johnson was taken to a room down stairs in the same building, the parties taking the gold with them. After a short interval, Captain Johnson and his friend from the Missouri regiment were paroled, being ordered to report daily at the rooms of the Vigilance Committee. The gold, however, was retained.

On the following day, when Johnson reported at the room in question, he was taken away with the gold to the Bank of Memphis, where the gold was deposited in the vault for safe keeping. When the gold was placed in the vault Mr. W. J. Wicks, President, Mr. W. O. McClure, Cashier of the bank, Colonel F. Titus and Colonel F. W. Rozier, were present. The committee informed him that he could not take the gold out of town, but must invest it in the city.

He stated that he strongly objected to doing anything of the kind and demanded that his gold should be given up to him. This, however, was refused. On the following day he returned to the Memphis Bank, accompanied by Captain Larry Harmstad, who informed the bank officials that he knew Captain Johnson, that the gold was his property, and he was therefore entitled to receive the money. He interceded strongly in Captain Johnson's favor, but it has no effect on the bank officials. Next day, 7th February, Captain Johnson reported at the Vigilance Committee rooms and was taken by some of the members to the Bank of Memphis, accompanied by Captain Larry Harmstad. On their arrival at the bank the gold was taken from the vault, placed in the hands of an ... and taken to Malloy's bank, corner of Front and Madison streets. The gold was counted, when it was found that the bags contained about $14,000 in gold.

Johnson was again entreated to invest his capital in the city of Memphis, but on refusing he was offered drafts on the Union Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans. These he also refused to accept, when Captain Harmstad told him that unless he took the drafts he would in all likelihood be ... and lose his gold, as the committee seemed determined not to allow the gold to leave Memphis. He acted on this advice, and, as he states, accepted the drafts as a receipt or voucher for the money. These drafts were drawn by the Bank of Memphis on the Bank of Louisiana, and signed by Messrs. Wicks and McClure. He was released and allowed to go to St. Louis. The drafts were forwarded to New Orleans as soon as possible, but this could not be done until the year 1865, but they were all protested with one exception—a draft for one thousand dollars. In regard to the others, "no funds" were reported in the Union Bank of Louisiana as belonging to the Bank of Memphis, the funds in question having been removed by order of General Banks.

Under these circumstances, this suit was instituted in 1866 to recover back the gold referred to above, and the damages to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, for being detained and imprisoned in Memphis by the order of Memphis and several members of the Vigilance Committee. The case was tried in the Law Court in January, 1868. Judge J. O. Pierce presiding; but the jury failed to agree—eleven, it is said, being in favor of the plaintiff for the money taken.

The case, as has been previously stated, again came before the court on Monday, and is now on trial. ... The case will occupy the court during the remainder of the week.

HOMŒOPATHY.

Annual Commencement at Hahnemann Medical College.

The Annual Commencement of Hahnemann Medical College, No. 691 State street, was held on Thursday evening. The attendance of alumni and graduates was large, and all the members of the faculty were present. Dr. D. S. Smith, President, took the chair, and the Rev. Mr. Freeman made an eloquent and appropriate prayer.

Dr. A. E. Small, Dean of the Faculty, delivered a neat address on the course of studies pursued by the students, which he then presented to the President.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

Professor N. F. Cooke, M. D., then delivered the valedictory address, which was well received. The address was responded to by one of the matriculants, Mr. W. A. Barr, A. B., who made a neat speech.

The following lists of matriculants and graduates for the season of 1868-69 was then read:

MATRICULANTS.

J. H. Bell, Illinois; A. G. Beebe, Chicago; L. A. Bishop, Wisconsin; John Bull, Wisconsin; ... W. A. Barr, A. B., Illinois; ... Carpenter, Illinois; ... Compton, Iowa; A. B. Cornell, Michigan; C. G. Cowell, Illinois; ... Clayton, A. M., Canada; ... Justin Cramer, Indiana; J. ... Dibble, Michigan; ... Fiatt, Illinois; H. N. Foster, A. M., Illinois; D. Ferguson, Canada; Samuel Farren, New York; C. S. Fahnestock, Ohio; Jos. ... Wisconsin; Ralph Harris, Illinois; A. L. Higbee, Minnesota; J. N. Humason, Illinois; J. M. Hurtt, Illinois; ... Jno. R. Kippax, Canada; J. ... Leonard, Illinois; B. F. Luken, Ohio; C. S. Mistick, Illinois; James Morgan, Indiana; S. R. Marvin, Illinois; E. P. Miller, Iowa; ... Noble, Wisconsin; W. Nichol, Canada; Otto B. Poppe, Illinois; ... Porter, M. D., Michigan; W. H. Parmelee, Ohio; W. H. Rice, Wisconsin; J. M. Smith, Wisconsin; H. W. Smith, ...; G. B. Sarchet, Illinois; G. Sheppard, A. B., Wisconsin; J. W. Streeter, M. D., Illinois; J. R. Taylor, Kentucky; Rush Winslow, M. D., Wisconsin; J. D. Whitacre, Iowa; H. O. Watkins, Illinois; T. D. Williams, Illinois.

GRADUATES.

Albert G. Beebe, Illinois; Darwin T. Brown, M. D., Illinois; John Bull, Wisconsin; William Alton Burr, Michigan; Miles Carpenter, Illinois; George D. Chapman, Kentucky; Allen Benjamin Clayton, Canada; J. R. Compton, Illinois; Albert B. Cornell, Michigan; Charles G. Cowell, Illinois; LeRoy Dibble, Michigan; Charles N. Dorion, Canada; Thomas Eckles, Illinois; William K. Fiatt, Iowa; R. Norman Foster, Massachusetts; Ralph Harris, Illinois; John R. Kippax, Canada; Benjamin F. Lukens, Ohio; Charles Louis Mistick, Illinois; William Nichol, Canada; William H. Rice, Wisconsin; John Miller Smith, Wisconsin; J. R. Taylor, Kentucky; Rush Winslow, M. D., Wisconsin.

HONORARY DEGREES.

Ths. Vernon, M. D., Hamilton, Canada; T. J. Patchin, M. D., Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; A. Bailey, M. D., Marshall, Michigan.

AN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION FORMED.

A meeting of those who graduated in the college for the past nine years was held in the a... room for the purpose of forming an Alumni Association. Dr. D. M. F. Ludlam was called to the chair, and Dr. A. E. Small, Jr., officiated as Secretary. There were about seventy-five members present when the meeting was called to order. A committee on By-Laws and Constitution submitted a constitution, which provides that the body shall be called the Alumni Society of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. The objects of the society are to renew and maintain college acquaintanceship and to have an annual reunion on commencement day. The constitution was adopted, and the following officers were then elected: President, Dr. Moore; Vice President, Dr. Holbrook; Secretary and Treasurer, A. E. Small, Jr.; Board of Censors, Messrs. E. P. Lucken, Streeter and Ballard. The duty of the Board of Censors is to get the names of past graduates and invite them to join the society. Dr. Woodward delivered a ... address, and the meeting adjourned to February 25, 1870.

BANQUET AT THE ST. JAMES.

The day's exercises wound up by a banquet at the St. James Hotel, to which about seventy sat down. The room was brilliantly lighted, the supper excellent and well-served. Much credit is due the St. James for the admirable arrangements. There was "gnashing of teeth" until the inner man was satisfied, after which the ... were indulged, and wit and humor and pleasant speeches were the order of the hour. This ended the commencement.

West Side Horse Railway.

A meeting of the citizens of the West Side who are opposed to increased fares on the West Side Horse Railroads, and in favor of increased ... facilities, will be held on Saturday evening, 27th inst., at half past seven o'clock, at ... Hall, corner of Sheldon and Randolph streets.

[illegible]

The Healey Slough.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

As an old citizen of Chicago, and for the last ... years a resident of the Fifth Ward, I do not see how any person could be found to oppose the filling of the Healey Slough, which was ... a few years a clear creek, filled with ... and navigable for boats. ...

[illegible]

... & Alton Railway bridges. Since then Mr. Healey cut part of his own ... for any vessel. The railroad company built a drawbridge across the creek which remained for some years, but is now replaced by a permanent one. ... We ... delegation from Cook County will aid in having the bill now before the Legislature passed, thereby removing from Chicago one of her most ... and saving the lives of the neighboring citizens ...

FIFTH WARD.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24, 1869.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceeding.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The case of R. C. Loomis v. John D. Easter and others, an action of assumpsit, commenced in this and another court on Thursday, was dismissed as to its standing in this court.

NEW SUITS.

John Huntingdon v. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. Case. Damages laid at $1,000.

J. Carter v. R. A. Siomer. Assumpsit. Damages, $1,000.

Truman H. Judd et al., of Milwaukee, v. Ebenezer W. Warner, Leonard Gould and Benjamin F. Felix, of Chicago. Bill to recover for and prevent an alleged infringement of a patent issued to Lansing Marble, of Vassar, Michigan, for the construction of splint baskets.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Petition for Discharge—David D. Barton, of Chicago.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Huckberger suit against the Commercial Insurance Company is still on hearing.

Thomas Brewer v. George Sml et al. Decree for a quiet-claim deed to remove clouds from title to west half of Lot 17, Block 47, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 7, 39, 14.

Anson M. Truesdell v. Joseph H. Brace and Benjamin Graves. Judgment by confession for $600.

Ann Fahey v. John Loughlin. Assumpsit. Breach of promise of marriage. Judgment for $1,400.

NEW SUITS.

Sarah A. Talcott v. Dwight H. Talcott. Bill for divorce. Appearance and default of defendant entered, and bill referred.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Edwin S. Gillette et al. v. Joseph McKenzie. Impleaded. Assumpsit. Damages assessed at $931.13.

Charles Bra... v. William K. Backingham. Assumpsit. Judgment for $13,018.85.

Helen S. McFarlane v. Susan McFarlane et als. Petition for dower. Dower assigned as of the value of $227.78 annually.

Burnhams & Van Schaack v. J. S. Lane. Judgment by confession for $289.83.

In the matter of the divorce of Ellen and William Wight, on the ground of cruelty exercised by the husband, sometime since in this court, a petition was presented by the father for the custody of the two youngest children, Noble, aged five, and William, aged three years. The father was convicted of cruelty toward the wife, by a jury, and the decree followed. In this decree the custody of these children was given to the mother. The father charges that this is in opposition to the children's desires; that the mother neglects them, and, indeed, on occasions sets them to purchase liquor, in which she indulges herself, and to some extent, them she having, as it is alleged, so tampered with one child once as to intoxicate it. Affidavits in corroboration are filed.

NEW SUITS.

John A. Curler et al. v. B. L. Morse et al. Bill for specific performance of an alleged contract for the sale of an undivided thirty-five-fortieths of the south half of the west half of northwest quarter of Section 18, 38, 14 east 3 p. m.

Larson B. Stephens v. Napoleon B. Hibbard. Case. Damages, $800, with capias in aid. Plaintiff alleges in his affidavit that during Nov. 1868 he delivered to defendant in quantity ... to store in the basement of the building No. 179 Randolph street, (8 ... barrels), and charges that defendant has converted seventy-eight barrels to his own use and profit.

John W. Fors v. David and John H. Knight, of Princeton, Bureau County. Bill to enforce performance of an alleged contract for the sale of Lot 1, Block 8, Saltonstall and Russell's Subdivision of north half of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 3, 38, 14.

James Hamilton et al. v. William Pigott. Assumpsit. Damages, $5,000.

Sophia L. Catlin v. Julius S. Catlin. Bill for divorce.

Mary Rostochil v. Wencel Rostochil. Petition for divorce. The complainant states that she married respondent in this city, on the 25th day of January, 1867. She charges that since that time he has treated her with great cruelty, as well as that he has been guilty of adultery with some woman whose name is to complainant unknown. There is filed with the bill an affidavit that defendant is a non-resident.

Asahel G. Darwin v. David A. Grubbe. Debt, $1,600. Damages, $1,500.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 26.

There has been no change worthy of note in finances since yesterday, and indeed scarcely any since the beginning of the week. There is an active demand for money, which has been increased a little on account of the monthly grain settlements to be made to-morrow. This will set some money in motion, but will only change it from bank to bank, so that it will have no effect on the general money market. The banks are accommodating nearly all their regular customers, without difficulty, at 10 per cent.

The movement of currency between the city and country is insignificant at present, though considerable shipments continue to be made by banks to New York, to make exchange.

Exchange was firmer and scarcer to-day than yesterday. The nominal rate for sales between banks to-day was 50c per $1,000 premium, that being equal to the cost of shipping currency to New York, but there was scarcely any to be had at even that rate, and some were obliged to ship currency. The latest journals from the cities south and west of us continue to quote exchange firm, with an advancing tendency. Bankers here continue to sell to their customers at the counter at 1-10 premium, and to buy at from par to 1-10 discount.

Government Bonds continue to go up, and have advanced about ¼ per cent in New York since day before yesterday, though prices there have barely kept pace with the advance in London, where they are advancing so rapidly that a temporary reaction is altogether probable before many days. If General Schenck's bill, which has just passed the House, should be passed by the Senate, and become a law, there is no doubt that bonds would advance at a rate compared to which their present progress would be slow. Railway stocks are, in some instances, feeling the effect of the increased ease in money in New York, though some of the miscellaneous shares are lower. Pacific Mail, which has for a few weeks past been the principal shuttlecock of the speculators, has fallen about 5 per cent since yesterday morning.

Dealers' quotations for buying and selling Government Bonds, Local Stocks, Gold and Silver in this market, this afternoon, were as below:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111½	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	112	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1865—New Issue	111½	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	112	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	112	112¼
U. S. 10-40s, large	105	105¼
Cook County 7s	97	
Chicago City 7s (municipal)	97	
Chicago City 7s (water and sewerage)	98	
American Gold	131¼	
Silver	125	

The following table of the fluctuations in the Gold premium for seven years is furnished by Mr. Charles L. Boyd, No. 33 Clark street, dealer in stocks, bonds and coin, and from which it will be seen that gold to-day closing at 131¾, it has touched a lower figure than at any time since May, 1862. The table gives the lowest and highest quotations for each month:

[illegible]

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says of the Fourth National Bank of that city, which closed its doors on the 23d:

"It is believed that the depositors will receive the full amounts due them, and the note-holders are secured from any loss or inconvenience by the provisions of the National Banking act. In the bank return of the 15th inst. the deposits of the Fourth National were set down at $198,938; its circulation at $120,700; loans, $544,676; due to banks, $18,640; due from banks, $118,925; legal tenders $180,278. This is the first bank failure in this city since 1857, when the Bank of Pennsylvania suspended."

The highest and lowest quotations for Gold during the current month were 135¾ on the 5th, and 131¾ to-day. The range in New York to-day was:

10:30 a. m.	132⅛	12:00 m.	132¼
10:45 a. m.	132¼	12:30 p. m.	132¼
11:00 a. m.	132⅛	1:00 p. m.	132⅛
11:15 a. m.	132¼	2:30 p. m.	132¼
11:30 a. m.	132¼	3:00 p. m.	132
11:45 a. m.	132¼	4:00 p. m.	131¾

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Money—Market easy. The supply exceeds the demand. Call loans 5@7 per cent; prime paper 7@9 per cent.

Sterling Exchange—Weak at 108¼@109.

Gold lower on bond quotations from London and the report of Schenck's bill in the Senate. It opened at 132, and closed at 131¾@131⅞. Cash gold was loaned free of interest at the close.

Governments closed firm, especially on new bonds after a day of great excitement and buoyancy. ...

[illegible]

State bonds firmer. ...

[illegible]

Railroad shares opened at about last evening's quotations, and declined ... per cent. ...

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

By the following, from the New York *Commercial Advertiser* of the 24th, it will be seen that the speculation in real estate is as rampant in New York as it is in Chicago:

"Speculations in real estate have received a decided impetus of late. Now that the stock, gold and bond market has rarely witnessed those violent fluctuations common to the war period, many capitalists have transferred their attention from the railway lists to corner lots, &c. The building sites now going on in the vicinity of the park is immense. The sales of one such broker alone of Central Park surroundings, last week, amounted to $860,000.

"Some real estate agents are growing wealthy by simply keeping capitalists posted as to where good investments can be made for a short turn, and then realizing their commissions. The bare commissions of one agency alone last year, amounted to $80,000. There seems no check to the advancing price of real estate on the island. The purchaser of a certain Broadway building was just been offered $100,000 for the property in advance of what he paid for it a year ago. Several other advances in value equally as striking might be recorded."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following warrantee deeds, for city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, were filed for record on Friday, February 26:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 26.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1869.	1868.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

Receipts for to-morrow are 40 cars Wheat; 97 cars Corn, of which 71 are New and 20 No Grade; 20 cars Oats; 8 cars Rye, and 1 car Barley. Total, 160 cars, or 71,600 bu.

There was a full attendance on 'Change to-day, but a rather dull set of markets in Grain, owing to the increased receipts and the prospect that the hard roads will enable the farmers to send their grain in liberally for some days to come. Yet prices were moderately firm on all except Wheat, as there seems to be a gathering confidence in better prices in the spring.

Highwines were inactive but steady. There were no orders on the market, and quotations are nominal at 90c for free.

Provisions were more quiet, but firmer all round except on Lard. Mess Pork was early inquired for, but nothing was done till late, as holders were generally asking an advance, which buyers would not give. Later, a few sales were made at yesterday's prices ($31.25), and then at $31.50, but this market weakened again to $31.25, at which last sales were made. Transactions embrace the sale of 2,500 brls, principally at the ¼. Lard was inactive, and easier. There were no buyers at yesterday's prices, except for one or two little lots, aggregating 65tcs, at 18½@18¾c for Steamed and 18c for Gut. The market ruled and closed nominal at 18½@18¾c. Meats were quiet, but firm. Sales were made of 170,000 lbs Short Ribs at 15c loose, and 50,000 lbs Rough Sides at 14½c buyer to March 15th. Shoulders were nominal at 12¾c spot, and 12¾c were refused for a lot buyer March. Rough Sides and Cumberlands were nominal at 14½c, and Sweet Pickled Hams at 15½@16¼c. Nothing was done in Grease or Tallow. The latter was nominal at 11½@12c.

Dressed Hogs were quiet, but a shade firmer, selling at $13.00@13.50 for light and heavy averages.

There was no material improvement in the demand for Flour on 'Change to-day, and only a fair business was transacted. Winter Extras are in moderate stock, and, as the demand from all quarters was meagre, prices were weak, and a few holders were making slight concessions in order to induce buyers to take hold. Spring Extras sold all the way from $5.15@6.62½, and Spring Superfines at $4.00@5.25. No movement in Rye or Buckwheat Flour, and prices were entirely nominal. Sales were 3,375 brls.

The general custom of reporting the brand of Flour with the selling price, opens up a temptation to misquote grades by sellers, which has probably not been successfully resisted in every case. Complaints are made almost daily that such and such a brand has been reported as sold at a price fully 25c above that at which it could be bought in open market. It will be observed that the temptation is not to mislead as to the *comparative* value placed on particular brands. If the practice referred to be complained of as much in the future as in the past, it will probably end in a general omission of names, and the dealers and manufacturers will then lose all the benefits accruing from this gratuitous advertisement of their wares.

Wheat was dull, lower and quiet, in sympathy with New York. There was a much more limited inquiry for spot Wheat all round, the millers taking hold very sparingly of No 1 Spring, and the distillers being less anxious for Rejected. The near approach of the end of the month, with a moderate line of shorts yet uncovered, is sufficient to keep the market alive, but not to keep up prices, which declined ¼@¾c. We notice that our Chicago millers have turned their attention to Milwaukee. About 17,000 bu No. 1 was shipped from the City of Bricks yesterday to this place. It was bought there at $1.18, instead of $1.23@1.24, and it is claimed that the difference in quality will pay the cost of transportation, leaving the handsome margin of 5@6c per bu as profit. This cogent argument made buyers cautious. On the Open Board the market was quiet at $1.14@1.14¼. On 'Change it opened weak, but quiet at $1.14¼—being ¼c lower than at the close yesterday—and soon improved to $1.14½, there being free buyers at the decline, and ruled steady, but more quiet, till noon, then declined an ⅛c, when New York was announced lame, and ruled very quiet to one o'clock, closing at $1.14⅛@1.14¼. Sales were made of 8,800 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.21@1.24; 34,000 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.14⅛@1.14½ for Regular, and $1.16@1.16½ for fresh; 7,600 bu No. 3 Spring at $1.11@1.12, and 5,000 bu Rejected Spring at $1.02@1.03½. Total, 118,000 bu. White Winter was sold at $1.83, and Red Winter at $1.68½—both by sample. Seller March sold at $1.15⅛@1.16½; seller last half at $1.15½@1.16¼; seller April at $1.18@1.19¼.

Corn was more active, though a shade easier on spot, and dragged on options with sellers at the prices offered by buyers yesterday. The heavier receipts on the one side, and the news of improvement, and even "scarcity" in New York were antagonistic influences, which about neutralized each other. A few options were out for February and the shorts bought in rather freely, which made prices better at the close, but there was nothing done for Spring trade, buyers being unwilling to pay the prices hitherto ruling. On the Open Board the market was inactive. On 'Change it opened dull and about ¼c lower on New and unchanged on No Grade from the closing prices of yesterday, and 57¾c and 56¾c. The market soon declined to 57¼c, but improved to 57¾@58c by noon, with more activity in spot, but a weakness in options, and closed steady and firm at 58c, after the latest New York was received. We quote sales of 69,800 bu New at 57¼@58c, and 18,800 bu No Grade at 56¼@57c. Total, 87,600 bu. Seller March sold at 57¼@58¼c, and buyer March at 58¼@59c. New, on board cars at Joliet, sold at 60c. No. 1 was nominal at 70@71c, seller last half of April; seller May at 67@68c, and seller May and June at 66¼@66½c.

Oats were more active, at yesterday's range of prices, in consequence of a moderate inquiry from the short interest who have only one day more in which to fill for this month. Seller March was a drag at prices paid for regular spot, and fresh receipts were easier, as they are not wanted for options, and arrivals are now free enough to give all that are likely to be needed for local consumption. On the Open Board the market was quiet. On 'Change it opened quiet at yesterday's prices, at 54c for Regular, and 55c for strictly fresh, declining ⅛c by noon, and being quite sick when New York was announced ¼c off, but recovered to original quotations at the close. Sales were made of 73,800 bu at 53¾@54¼c for regular, and 54¾@55c for fresh; and 2,400 bu Rejected at 50¾@51½c. Total, 81,200 bu.

Rye was steady at yesterday's prices, at $1.31 for regular No. 1, and $1.33@1.33 for strictly fresh do; with $1.34 for strictly fresh No. 2. Sales to-day were 10,400 bu. There is a fair demand from the distillers, both of this city and other places, and under the influence of light receipts holders are very firm.

Barley was inactive on No. 2, but nominally unchanged, the quotation being $1.85. The local brewers are in the market to some extent, but they prefer to take sample lots, sales of which to-day amounted to only 1,200 bu at $2.00@2.12½.

Seeds were quiet but firm at previous quotations, sales of Clover transpiring at $9.50@9.75 and Timothy at $3.00@3.25.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

Low grades of Flour strong and quiet at $6.45@6.85. Wheat inactive and tame. Corn scarce and better at 91@93c. Oats quiet at 73½c. Whiskey quiet at 95c. Pork dull at $33.75. Lard quiet firm at 19@19¼c. Hogs dull at $13.75@13.90. Gold, 132¼.

CLOSING.

Low grades of Flour firm. Wheat easier, at $1.52@1.54 in store; $1.56 afloat. Corn stronger at 90@93c. Oats quiet. Pork nominal. Lard weak. Hogs dull.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.

Provisions firm and prices higher. Mess at $33.00; held higher. Lard dull at 19c. Bulk Shoulders held at 12½c. Bulk Sides at 11¾@14¾c. Clear Rib at 15¼c. Clear at 16c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 27.

Wheat dull: No. 1 Spring at $1.18; No. 2 do at $1.12.

LATER.

Wheat very weak at $1.17½ for No. 1 Spring, and $1.11¾ for No. 2 do. Nothing doing in other Grain.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26—11:15 a. m.

Flour, 25s. Red Wheat, 9s 10d@9s 8d; Old Corn, 31s 6d; New Corn, 30s 6d. Pork, 97s. Lard, 75s.

Later.

At the Open Board there was a fair movement in No. 2 spring Wheat, but an easier feeling prevailed, the market closing steady with buyers at $1.14 cash. No inquiry for Corn or Oats. In the evening business was quiet, No. 2 Spring Wheat closing firm at $1.14¼ seller March, and $1.14 cash. Provisions were quiet but firm, with sales of 100,000 lbs Dry Salted Shoulders at 12½c, buyer to the 15th of March, and 500 brls Mess Pork at $31.25 spot.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, 1869.

The following tables show the daily receipts and shipments of Live Stock during the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday and Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts to-day were by the following roads:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
By Illinois Central Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Burlington & Q. Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By St. Louis & Alton Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By North-western Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Rock Island Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—There was less animation in trade to-day, yet prices were firmly maintained. ...

[illegible]

HOGS—The demand was quite active at least ...

[illegible]

SHEEP—The market was a trifle easier, ...

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 26.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are made on the basis of winter (4c) storage, unless otherwise expressed.

[illegible]

The Live Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

Beef Cattle—Only ... arrived since Wednesday, but with bad weather the market is dull, and prices unchanged. Fair to prime steers, 14@16½c. ...

[illegible]

Ocean Freights.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

Freights—Wheat to London 6d and to Liverpool 4½d, with shipments of 28,000 bu.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

... canals suggests a pertinent question for solution. How, with such an aggregation of coal tonnage, can the canals alone, from all other commodities be accommodated, with the Erie Canal remaining of the present dimensions and capacity except by giving it enlarged dimensions? In the interest of the many, time only will solve it with the more thoughtful. It demonstrates the necessity of further enlargement to meet the demands of the increased trade upon it.

THE CITY OF PARIS AND RUSSIA.—The steamship race between the City of Paris and the Russia resulted as follows:

TIME OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL.

	Left New York.	Arrived at Queenstown.
City of Paris	Feb. 10, 1:45 p.m.	Feb. 19, 9:30 a.m.
Russia	Feb. 10, 2:30 p.m.	Feb. 19, 6:30 a.m.

TIME OF PASSAGE.

	Days.	h'rs.	min.
City of Paris	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russia	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
In favor of City of Paris			45

When taken into consideration that the weather during the week occupied in crossing the ocean by these two steamers must have been quite boisterous, the time made by both is certainly very fast although by no means the fastest on record: for the Scotia left Queenstown on the 14th of July, 1866, and reached New York in eight days, eight hours and fifty-seven minutes; and the City of Paris herself, on November 21, 1867, made the passage from Queenstown to New York in just eight days, four hours and thirty-one minutes. It will be remarked that, computing the time made by the steamers from New York to Queenstown by our own time, and deducting the forty-five minutes headway had by the City of Paris at the start, that the Russia arrived at the latter place just forty-five minutes after the City of Paris.—*Buffalo Advertiser, Feb. 24.*

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miscellaneous Items.

STEAMER CITY OF TOLEDO.—It is reported that Captain Dustin intends to run his steamer on Lake Superior, between Portage and Marquette.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.—The Northern Transportation Company will open business the coming spring with nineteen first-class upper cabin steamers. At a recent meeting the appointment of Captains and Engineers of the several boats was made. They are as follows:

Akron—Captain, R. A. Davis; Engineer, Geo. Fitzpatrick.

Buckeye—Captain, Sim Townsend; Engineer, J. C. Hayes.

Brooklyn—Captain, Dan H. Davis; Engineer, Robert Hayes.

City of New York—Captain, William Rolio; Engineer, Datus E. Miller.

City of Concord—Captain, Russell Smith; Engineer, Levi Mason.

City of Toledo—Captain, Robert Richardson; Engineer, John Phillips.

Cleveland—Captain, W. H. Williams; Engineer, James Delaney.

Empire—Captain, Robert McGrory; Engineer, William Lanfar.

Granite State—Captain, John Landfair; Engineer, T. Grant.

Lowell—Captain, John Leonard; Engineer, Frank Larue.

Lawrence—Captain, Abner Reed; Engineer, Harris Biggins.

Michigan—Captain, James H. McCormick; Engineer, J. Rogers.

Maine—Captain, Ira Bishop; Engineer, John Laravere.

Milwaukee—Captain, D. R. McDonald; Engineer, John Riggs.

Nashua—Captain, Alva Shaver; Engineer, Jas. S. Turnbull.

Oswegatchie—Captain, Elisha Chapman; Engineer, L. B. Coop and.

Prairie State—Captain, Edward White; Engineer, Bill Reid.

St. Albans—Captain, J. J. Knapp; Engineer, N. R. Dunton.

Young America—Captain, John Brown; Engineer, A. J. Aiken.

The appointment of stewards has not yet been made.

STEAMBOAT ARRANGEMENTS.—We find the following in the Sandusky *Enterprise* of Thursday:

"At this early time no definite calculations can be formed of the steamboat arrangements for the coming season, but from that which we have already learned, we know that several of the boats which ran on Saginaw River last season will be withdrawn, although their places may probably be supplied. The City of Sandusky, which last season ran between this port and Cleveland, has received new upper works, and will run next season between Detroit and Alpena and Mackinaw. What disposition will be made of the City of Toledo is still uncertain. The Susan Ward will probably run between Saginaw and Alpena in opposition to the Huron and Metropolis, taking the place of the Reynolds, which will run on the Detroit River. The General Sherman will be fitted up and run between this port and the Bay Shore. Captain Mosey, Master. As near as we can learn the Clinton is undecided whether to run between Saginaw and Cleveland or Detroit and Cleveland. The only line that we learn of having been fully determined on is the opposition of J. L. Hurd & Co. In addition to the propellers Sheridan and Sherman—the former to run between this port and Cleveland, the latter between here and Toledo—this company will put on about the 15th of March the new mammoth propeller, christened by the Detroit papers as "Noah's Ark." It is nearly ... feet long, over 40 feet beam, 18 feet deep, and is good for 1,000 tons."

TONNAGE OF THE NEW YORK CANALS.—The following table will show the total tonnage of the New York canals from 1855 to 1868 inclusive, as compared with coal tonnage of the canals for the same period:

Years.	Total tonnage. Tons 2,000 lbs.	Coal tonnage. Tons 2,000 lbs.	Five y'rs aggregate
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

It will be seen from the foregoing that the coal tonnage for the nineteen years, has on the average doubled in every period of five years. If the coal tonnage for 1869 shall equal that of 1868, the aggregate for the five years ending with 1869 will be more than twice as much as the aggregate for the five years ending with 1864. ...

[illegible]

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 26—11:15 a. m.

Illinois Central, 96; Erie, 25¾; Consols, 93⅞; United States bonds, 81¾.

LONDON, Feb. 26—Evening.

Consols, 93⅞. Five-twenties, at 81¾; Erie, 26; Illinois Central, 96½. Stock market firm.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 26.

United States bonds at 85¾.

PARIS, Feb. 26.

Bourse steady. Rentes, 71f 30c.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26—1:30 p. m.

Lard, 74s 3d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26—Evening.

Cotton easier but not lower; middling Orleans, 12⅛d; uplands, 11⅞d; sales 6,000 bales ...

[illegible]

Tallow, 45s 9d@45s 6d. Sperm Oil, £96. ... Linseed, 59s. ...

ANTWERP, Feb. 26—Evening.

Petroleum, 57@57¼f.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—In consequence of the heavy storm the market is very quiet, but prices are very little changed. ...

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs, Provision and Grocery Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

[illegible]

Medical.

THE KIDNEYS

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz., the Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

THE BLADDER

is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz., the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the Muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware that, however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz:

When generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca.

When of the abdomen, Ascites.

When of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU

IS DECIDEDLY ONE OF THE

BEST REMEDIES

FOR DISEASES OF THE

Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsical Swellings, Rheumatism and Gouty Affections.

Under this head we have arranged DYSURIA, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; STRANGURY, or stopping of water; HEMATURIA, or bloody urine; GOUT and RHEUMATISM OF THE KIDNEYS, without any change in quantity, but increase of color, or dark water.

It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery, or calcareous, depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by

Men, Women and Children.

Directions for Use and Diet Accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR:—I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it appeared to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected, after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's Statement, he refers to the following Gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, Ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. D. R. PORTER, Ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. ELLIS LEVIS, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge United States Court.

Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.

Hon. JOHN BIGLER, Ex-Governor, California.

Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington, D. C.

AND MANY OTHERS, IF NECESSARY.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

Beware of Counterfeits.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

PRICE, $1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address.

DESCRIBE SYMPTOMS IN ALL COMMUNICATIONS.

ADDRESS

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Watches.



The Collins Oroide Watch Factory.

Cases of the COLLINS METAL (Improved Oroide.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our superior Oroide Watches having recently been imitated, and worthless watches sold in New York, Boston, Chicago, and other cities, represented as our Watches, we hereby caution the public against them, and give notice that we are in no way responsible for these bogus concerns, and only those purchasing directly from us can secure a genuine Watch of our manufacture. We have recently greatly improved our Oroide in appearance and durability, and, to protect the public from imposition hereafter, have named it the "COLLINS METAL," and we give notice that any one making use of this name will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of Gold; cannot be distinguished from it by the best judges, retains its color till worn out, and is equal to gold excepting in intrinsic value. All our Gentlemen's Watches are Full Jeweled Patent Levers; those for Ladies an improved Escapement, better than a Lever for a small watch; all in Hunting-cases, and fully guaranteed by special certificate. The $15 Watches are equal in neatness, style of finish, general appearance, and for time, to a gold one costing $150. Those for $20 are of extra fine finish, and are fully equal to a gold watch costing $200. Chains of every style, from $2 to $6.

JEWELRY.—We are manufacturing all kinds of Jewelry of the Collins Metal, Pins, Earrings, Sleeve Buttons, Lockets, Studs, Finger-rings, Bracelets, Pencils, Charms, Odd Fellow and Masonic Pins, &c., all of the latest and most elegant styles, and fully equal to gold in appearance and wear.

TO CLUBS.—Where SIX WATCHES are ordered at one time, we will send an extra one free.

Goods sent to any part of the United States by express, to be paid for on delivery. Money need not be sent with the order, as bills can be paid when goods are taken from the express office. Customers must pay all express charges. We employ no agents; orders must therefore be sent directly to us. In ordering, write plainly the name, town, county and State. Customers in the city will remember that our ONLY OFFICE is

Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office, (up stairs), New York.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.

Proposals.

U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER Houston and Greene-sts., (entrance on Greene), P. O. Box 1811,

NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 27th, 1869, at 11 m., for purchasing in quantities the following kinds of Ammunition, now on hand at the different Arsenals of the United States:

Cartridges for Spencer carbine, cal. 50 and 52, metallic primed.

Cartridges for Ballard carbine, metallic primed.

Cartridges for Henry carbine, metallic primed.

Cartridges for Remington carbine, cal. 46, metallic primed.

Cartridges for Warner's carbine, metallic primed.

Cartridges for Sharp's carbine, cal. 52, linen.

Cartridges for Starr's carbine, cal. 54, paper.

Cartridges ... carbine, cal. ...

[illegible]

Colt's pistol cartridges, cal. 36.

Colt's pistol cartridges, cal. 44.

Smith's carbine cartridges, rubber and metal.

Round shot, shell, canister and spherical case for all calibres of cannon.

Also, fixed ammunition for the same. Musket percussion caps.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Terms, cash; ten per cent on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Twenty days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Bidders will state, explicitly, the points or points where they will accept stores. Deliveries will only be made at the Arsenals.

Samples can be seen at this office, or at any of the Arsenals in the United States.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for purchasing Ordnance Stores."

For further information apply to the undersigned.

A. CRISPIN,
Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

TO

SALT AND LUMBER MANUFACTURERS.

Proposals in writing will be received by the undersigned until April 1st, 1869, for the leasing for a term of years of the whole or separate parts of the land and salt property of the New York and Saginaw Solar Salt Company, at Zilwaukee, Saginaw County, Mich.

The premises to be leased consist of about two hundred acres of land, having a frontage of about one half a mile in extent, on the Saginaw River, and running back from the River to the Railroad leading from Jackson to Wenona, and having a superior dock, a solar field of fifteen hundred vats and covers; also, a steam saw-mill, complete with boilers, steam engine, and ... large warehouse, boarding house ... dwellings ...

Parties proposing for leasing the whole or any part of the premises, are invited to visit and examine them, ... in addition to their value for the manufacture of salt, they possess unusual facilities for the purposes of saw-mills, &c. ... apply to

... BUCK, Trustee, ... Pearl street, New York City.

Auction Sales.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL,

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 23, 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Missouri, on Monday, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock a. m., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance stores, &c., consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

... cast field guns, with carriages and ...

... cast iron guns, various, total weight about ...

... artillery carriages, various.

... artillery ... various.

... carbines and rifles, various.

... sabres and swords, various.

... cartridge boxes, various.

... cavalry saddles, various.

... artillery saddles, various.

... curb bridles, various.

... watering bridles, various.

... halters, various.

... leather traces, various.

... pounds of cannon powder.

... do mortar do

... do musket do

... do rifle do

... do damaged do

... musket and pistol percussion caps.

Wrought and cast iron scrap, &c., &c.

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold, can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or of Brevet Colonel Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner Houston and Greene-sts., New York, or upon application at this arsenal.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Lt. Col. of Ord. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Com.

Malt.

WYETH & VANDERVOORT MALTING CO.,

Nos. 2 and 4 MICHIGAN-AV.

We have always on hand large stocks of BARLEY and RYE MALT, which we offer to BREWERS and DISTILLERS at lowest market prices. We keep also in stock prime YEAST MALT, for Distillers' use.

WYETH & VANDERVOORT MALTING CO., 2 and 4 Michigan-av.

WHEAT MALT.

We have at present on hand a stock of prime No. 1 Wheat Malt, which we are prepared to sell at low figures.

Transportation.

Montreal Transportation Comp'y,

CANAL BASIN,
MONTREAL, 20th January, 1869.

This Company will contract to receive ex ship at Quebec or Montreal, Railway and Pig Iron, Crockery and other heavy freight, and forward to Chicago or other Lake ports, with despatch.

They will also pass entries, bond, pay ocean freights, &c., without charge, except as disbursed.

Apply to HUGH McLENNAN & CO., Agents, Otis' Block, Chicago.

Business Cards.

L. A. MILLBANK,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

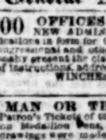
Room 17, No. 104 East Madison-st.

Window Pulleys.



AMERICAN GLASS WINDOW PULLEYS—The smoothest, most durable, and VERY MUCH the cheapest Window Pulley ever made. Approved by leading architects and builders. For sale by hardware dealers. Send for circular and samples to the AMERICAN GLASS WINDOW PULLEY COMPANY, 54 Congress-st., Boston.

Scales.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
226 & 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

General Notices.

30,000 OFFICES UNDER THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.—We prepare applications in form for Government positions, secure Congressional and other necessary influence, and personally present the claims of applicants. For circular of instructions, address, with stamp,

WINCHESTER & HAYDEN,
Washington, D. C.

THE MAN OR THE MEN WHO sold Patron's Tickets of the 3d and 3d Series of Washington Medallion ... are hereby informed that the drawings take place January 1st, 1869, and that circulars giving full information of the results will be sent to persons interested on their address to the WASHINGTON MEDALLION PEN COMPANY, New York. N. B.—Read the Tickets of the 4th Series.

Velocipede Wheels.

VELOCIPEDE WHEELS

MANUFACTURED BY

S. N. BROWN & CO., Dayton, O.

They also make a prime article of Spokes and Hubs for Light Carriage and Sulky Wheels. Send for price list.

Medical Cards.

A Vigorous Life.

DR. JAMES.

SYPHILIS.—The experienced physician only knows the number of victims that are suffering from some form of this horrible disease. It has baffled the skill of our best practitioners, who, after holding the disease in check for a while, are glad to turn such patients over to a physician who has made the treatment of the disease a specialty.

In the treatment of SYPHILIS, Dr. James uses a NEUTRALIZER, a safe and certain antidote for this terrible poison, and discards mercury, iodide potassium, and the pernicious drugs generally used by practitioners. During thirteen years' practice in connection with James' Lock Hospital, in New Orleans, he was entirely successful in treating this disease, and won an envied reputation.

During the past nine years, Dr. James has been located in Chicago, and it is safe to say that, as a specialist in the treatment of Private and Chronic diseases, he has no equal—successful treatment being the test.

Dr. Robert Mongins who has been practising medicine in New Orleans over twenty years, and well known to the residents of that city, writes the following to a gentleman in Mobile, Ala., in answer to a letter of inquiry as to Dr. James' abilities:

"To many persons having applied to me, suffering with diseases such as Dr. James makes his special province to treat, I have recommended that gentleman, knowing he has a great reputation, and in every case, so far as I could learn, he has not disappointed either myself or the patient. One case of a young man suffering with syphilis in its tertiary form, and who had been under some of the most able physicians in the city, myself with them—who had also been under the treatment of Ricord, of Paris, the celebrated specialist, without deriving but little, if any benefit, placed himself under the treatment of Dr. James, whom from every assurance, I believe to be perfectly and permanently cured. Dr. James' method of treating syphilis is with a neutralizer only known and used by himself. The Dr. uses no mercury, iodide potassi, arsenic or sarsaparilla, which drugs, he asserts will not eradicate the poison from the system, and from our own experience with these drugs we think it a matter of doubt whether or no they will in all cases."

Dr. James can be consulted at his Medical Institute, 91 and 93 Randolph-st., from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., or by letter—enclosing stamp—through P. O. Drawer 5846, Chicago, Ill.

Female difficulties and irregularities treated with safety and success.

Dr. James will guarantee a cure in every instance. Treatise on Syphilis, Spermatorrhoea and other diseases of his specialty, sent in sealed envelope, to any address, free.

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill. Private and Chronic Diseases in both sexes successfully treated. Send for 100 "Guide to Health," published monthly free of charge, if you think the writings of the greatest Specialist of the present day worth reading. Ladies, send for descriptive circular of PASSARIC REMEDIES, universally used by married ladies.

Address C. BIGELOW, M. D., P. O. Box 154, Chicago, Ill.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—There is a party in Omaha, advertising himself as the celebrated Dr. Bigelow of Chicago. I never travel, nor give any one permission to use my reputation, and am the only Dr. Bigelow known through the press in the United States.

DR. C. BIGELOW, of Chicago.

Dr. Townsend

183 South Clark-st., treats all Private and Sexual Diseases, and effects permanent cures in the most virulent and obstinate cases, without the use of mercury. Those suffering from Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, or syphilitic affections of any kind, should call early, and save time, suffering and expense. Female Diseases and Difficulties treated with safety and success. His "Pamphlet of Advice" sent free to any address. Consultation free.

Dr. Raphael

Describes disease without any information from the patient, and cures without any experiments, or the use of mercury. His ladies' preventive is ... safe and sure. ... Consultation, free. ... "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."

Within the Reach of all.

The means of protecting the human system against the predisposing causes of disease, such as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Impurities of the Blood, and a certain cure for all of them, is MISHLER'S CELEBRATED HERB BITTERS.

Special Notices.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These three medicines cure PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, BRONCHIAL and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, the proprietor of these medicines, lives in Philadelphia, where he has a large practice. He has also a suite of rooms in Boston and New York, where he is professionally once a week. Dr. Schenck's medicines are intended to cleanse the stomach and liver, and to produce a good appetite. When consumption can be cured unless a good appetite is created, a good digestion. Good food makes blood ... the lungs heal. Dr. Schenck was once in the last stage of consumption, and cured himself by these three medicines. He is now a large, hearty man.

He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms; also by Druggists generally.

Dr. Cheever's Patent Galvano-Electric Regenerator.

A scientific invention for arresting difficult and often fatal derangements of the procreative system, strengthening the brain, &c. To be had of DR. J. CHEEVER, 15 Hanover-st., Boston, Mass. A circular sent to any address.

Astrology.

YOUR FUTURE DESTINY.

MADAME ROSS, the only really Scientific Astrologist in the West, can be consulted at 142 Monroe-st., near Clark. She unfolds the hidden mysteries of the past, present and future. Tells with unerring certainty, love and happiness, or misfortunes, gains, losses, &c. Shows likenesses of absent friends, or future husband or wife. All in trouble call. Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $2. Outline of life, by mail, $2. Send age and address at once. No cards or fortune-telling and imposture used.

NOTICE.—To those who have been imposed on by so-called Clairvoyants, Card Fortune-tellers, &c., Madame Ross would respectfully state that she considers herself in no way connected with them, and publishes the difference between such Impostors and an educated and scientific astrologist. Madame Ross has a profound knowledge of the principles and science of the stars, and astonishes all who visit her.

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

Freight and Passage at Greatly Reduced Rates. Four times a month—on the 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th. Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

March 1, ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. West.

Fares from Chicago to San Francisco, including first-class rail to New York, are cabin $316, $270, $1 ... All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 9th and 24th connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports, 1st and 16th for Central American ports and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo. Departure of 9th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand. Departure of March 9 connects at Yokohama with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC.

No runners being employed by this Company, it is requested that passengers apply to the agents only.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New York. F. R. BABY, Agent; or at Western General Western Agency, Corner Lake & Clark ... Chicago.

JAS. WARRACK, Agent.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Steamers fortnightly, to LONDON DIRECT, from Pier No. 3 North River, New York. Passage at $110, $75, and $30, Currency.

BELLONA	Feb. 27	ATALANTA	March 27
CELLA	March 13	WM. PENN	April 10

For passage to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam, at cheapest Currency rates, apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway, New York; or to JAS. WARRACK, Western Agent corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

For freight, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st., New York.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

Depot—North Wells street.

[illegible]

FREEPORT LINE.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN DIVISION.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO & INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

[illegible]

Medical.

CONSUMPTION!

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,

For the Cure of DYSPEPSIA, AND ALL THE DEBILITATED CONDITIONS OF THE STOMACH.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LIVER, OR TO ACT AS A GENTLE PURGATIVE.

All of these three medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills assist in regulating the stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood-vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These medicines are conscientiously offered to the public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedies for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousands of cures it has made, through a period of more than twenty years, in all of which time its reputation has constantly increased, and the most obstinate skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted to make a cure possible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this medicine has saved the life of the patient and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck himself has cured in precisely such circumstances, and many others have been equally fortunate by judiciously making a timely use of Dr. Schenck's remedies.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonary Consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts that often, when patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats, and general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physician, they may still be cured. No medical treatment can create new lungs, but when the lungs are very badly diseased, and to some extent destroyed, a cure may be effected by Dr. Schenck's medicines.

Also, in scrofulous diseases these medicines are equally efficient. Dr. Schenck has photographs of a number of persons who have been nearly covered with running sores and now all healed up. This shows its purifying properties, which must be done to heal cavities in the lungs.

In the treatment of Consumption it is of the utmost importance to give vigor and a healthy tone to the system. Hence, it is necessary to strengthen the appetite of the patient and to improve the digestion. Proper nourishment is required, together with such means as will make the food easily digestible. The articles most suitable for the diet of consumptive persons are designated in Dr. Schenck's pamphlets, which are distributed gratuitously. In general, the most highly nutritious articles are to be preferred; but the digestive organs must be strengthened in order to make either food or medicine serviceable. This requirement is met by the Sea Weed Tonic, and for this purpose it was designed.

When the digestive powers are put in good order, the food has its proper effect, the system of the patient is invigorated, and the lungs begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner. Then the healing powers of the Pulmonic Syrup will complete the cure.

Pulmonary Consumption is almost always complicated with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are intended to remove obstructions from the liver and restore its healthy action. They have all the efficacy which is ascribed to calomel or "blue mass," and are warranted not to contain a particle of any mineral poison. These pills cure the most obstinate costiveness, sick headache, piles, bilious affections, and all other diseases which arise from a torpid or obstructed condition of the liver. One box of these pills will prove the efficacy of the medicine.

In Consumption, the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are invaluable auxiliary medicines. They relieve the sufferings of the patient and assist the Pulmonic Syrup in effecting a cure. They have been found useful in advanced stages of Consumption, where the lungs were almost entirely destroyed, and all symptoms, according to the judgment of the physicians, indicated speedy death. The lives of patients who were actually in a dying condition have been preserved for months by the use of Dr. Schenck's three great remedies.

Dr. Schenck pledges himself to effect a cure if the patient will apply to him before the vital organs are desperate—that is to say, before the vital organs are too far gone to admit of any cure except by a miracle.

Dr. J. H. Schenck is the inventor of that celebrated instrument called "Schenck's Respirometer," with the ... makes examinations of the lungs, with the certainty of discovering their true condition. The charge for an examination with the Respirometer is five dollars.

As stated above, Dr. Schenck himself was cured of Consumption in one of its most hopeless stages, by the use of the Pulmonic Syrup. Experienced physicians doubted that he could live a week; yet now, after a lapse of thirty-five years, he is in perfect health, and weighs more than two hundred pounds.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic for the Cure of Dyspepsia.

DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION,

is a derangement of the digestive functions, the immediate cause of which is found to be a deficient quantity of the gastric juice, or a vitiation of its quality. The more remote causes of this disease are intemperance in eating or drinking, the use of too much animal food, hot bread, tobacco, obstruction in the liver or spleen, the use of various drugs, especially calomel or mercury; and in many cases the use of so-called bitters, or tonics, which are known as "vegetable," some of which may aggravate the symptoms of dyspepsia. Of the various preparations prescribed by physicians for the cure of dyspepsia are poisonous, which, even when taken in the smallest quantities, must be injurious to the organism of the stomach; and common sense would teach every one that they could not cure indigestion. In fact, many physicians of eminence have doubted whether this disease can ever be cured by drugs, especially by corrosive acids or minerals.

The great remedy for indigestion, discovered by Dr. J. H. Schenck, is not liable to any of the objections which are made against the drugs usually prescribed for the cure of this disease. It is, as its name implies, a vegetable preparation, distilled from an article found abundantly in the ocean and along the shores. This herb possesses the invaluable properties of iodine and other ... without the ... , and is in its nature almost identical with the gastric juice. The Seaweed Tonic has prepared for carrying on the process of digestion. The solvent which ... the latter is deficient; and it is the only medicine that can act as a substitute for the gastric juice, it is the only medicine that can cure dyspepsia. It does not corrode the coats of the stomach, like the vitriol and other acids which are given to patients to "produce an appetite," which is only false one, and can not be indulged without making the patient's sufferings far greater than before. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic follows the indications of nature. Its immediate effect is to change the food to chyme which is the first process of digestion. It strengthens the stomach, and enables it to secrete the gastric juice in sufficient quantities, so that when the objects are effected, dyspepsia no longer exists.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC produces a natural appetite, which may be gratified safely and without inconvenience. It is perfectly harmless and agreeable to the taste, being no harder to take than any other pleasant bitters. It contains no corn or rye whiskey, or alcohol, or any other bad spirits, but is a pure distillation of the herb. The seaweed is distilled by a process invented by Dr. Schenck himself. It is nearly ... and the tonic will never disagree with the most delicate stomach. It is far superior to that used in the manufacture of Jamaica spirits. A little taken before breakfast will create an appetite, and, after eating a hearty dinner, a wineglass full of the Tonic will promote digestion, and prevent any unpleasant feeling of repletion. By the frequent use of the Tonic the stomach acquires such power that it will digest any article of food, so that the necessity of paying particular attention to the diet will be obviated.

From the observations made by physicians, it appears that dyspepsia seldom exists without more or less torpidity of the liver, and constipation, or some other disorder of the bowels. When such a condition of the patient is observed, one of Schenck's Mandrake Pills should be taken every night for a week or two, and then one every other night, by which means the bowels may be regulated gradually without the use of violent purgatives.

In bilious climates, or where miasmatic diseases prevail, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills should be kept in every house. By taking the Tonic in the fall, when chills and fevers are prevalent, and a few Mandrake Pills occasionally to keep the liver in a healthy condition, those frightful diseases incident to marshy districts, and other unhealthy districts, may be avoided. Abundant proofs of this fact may be seen in Dr. Schenck's Almanac. Many residents of neighborhoods in which fever and ague, or intermittent fever, is an annual scourge, have certified that the use of these remedies has been their protection from the epidemic which were raging all around them.

Dyspepsia is a disease which prevails everywhere, and it causes more suffering, perhaps, than any malady to which human nature is subject. Among the symptoms are headache, sour and sick stomach, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, chills and fever, disease of the kidneys, nervous debility, gravel, disease of the kidneys, nervous debility, tremors, general debility, faintness, loss of appetite, depression of spirits and an irregular state of the bowels. ... The directions ... are ...

[illegible]

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills, a Substitute for Calomel,

will be found to possess those qualities necessary to the total expulsion of all bilious and other poison ... start the secretions of the liver, and give a healthy tone to the entire system. Indeed, it is no ordinary discovery in Medical Science to have invented a remedy for these stubborn complaints, which develops all the results produced by a heretofore free use of calomel—a mineral poison justly dreaded by mankind, and acknowledged to be destructive in the extreme to the human system. That the properties of certain vegetables comprise all the virtues of calomel, without its injurious tendencies, is now an admitted fact, rendered indisputable by scientific researches; and those who use the Mandrake Pills will be fully satisfied that the best medicines are those provided by nature in the common herbs and roots of the fields. These Pills open the bowels and correct all bilious derangements without salivation or any of the injurious effects of calomel or other poisons. The secretion of bile is promoted by these pills, as will be seen by the altered color of the stools, and disappearing of the sallow complexion and cleansing of the tongue.

[illegible]

Prepared only by Dr. J. H. Schenck, at his Principal Office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers everywhere. Price, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 ... Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

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THE JACKSON STREET TRAGEDY.

Thomas Stewart Found Guilty of Murdering Henry Herbert.

Imprisonment for Life the Penalty of His Great Crime.

Judge Porter continued the hearing of the case against Thomas Stewart and Ellen Riley for the murder of Henry Herbert, at a house of ill-fame on Jackson street. At the conclusion of the argument the Court instructed the jury, stating the statutory definition of the crime of murder. He then stated to them that if, from the evidence, they believed, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendant, Stewart, killed Herbert with malice aforethought, as charged in the indictment, then they should find him guilty of murder, although no motive had been proved in the case. He then explained that a reasonable doubt in law is a serious, substantial, and well-founded doubt, and not the mere possibility of a doubt nor a mere speculative or chimerical doubt. For the law presumes a person to have intended the natural consequence of his acts; so that if it was believed from the evidence that the defendant, Stewart, unlawfully and deliberately shot and killed Herbert, as charged, then the law presumed the malice, and a verdict of guilty must follow. On the point of "malice aforethought," the Court informed the jury that if defendant formed the intention to kill the deceased at the instant he fired the fatal shot, then such an intention would constitute *malice prepense*, and it is not necessary in order to convict Stewart that he should have formed the intention to kill for a long period before he executed the design. The complete formation of an intention is all that necessary to comply with the provision of the statute of murder.

On the part of the defendant, Stewart, the jury were instructed that a reasonable doubt, the nature of which had been already explained, acquitted, and that the burden of proof was upon the people, to show, by evidence, that the defendant is guilty; this proof consisting of all the evidence in the case, which being taken together, must convince the mind, beyond a reasonable doubt, of the defendant's guilt. But if the jury believed, from the evidence, that Stewart was attacked, and that he was in apparent urgent and pressing danger of receiving great bodily harm from the deceased, and that he had a well-grounded belief that bodily injury would result to him unless he shot the deceased, then there should be an acquittal; so, also, if the jury believed, from the evidence, that deceased was shot while Stewart was in good faith attempting to go out of the back door, in the act of declining a conflict with the deceased, and intending to get away from him, and that in self-defence, under circumstances heretofore stated, the shooting was done, then the homicide was justified; or, also, if the defendant was insulted and provoked by Herbert, so as to excite irresistible passion in a reasonable person, and under the influence of this the shooting was done, without malice, then the grade of the crime was only manslaughter. In any event, the evidence should be so strong as to exclude a reasonable hypothesis of innocence.

On the part of the woman prisoner, Riley, the Court instructed that under the statute law the jury is the judge both of the law and of the facts, and it is necessary in criminal cases that all the material allegations should be established, by evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, in order to convict. In this case there could be no conviction unless the woman aided or assisted in, or abetted the crime, or that, not being present, she advised it.

The jury retired at 20 minutes past 12. At the balloting which followed, it is understood there was no disagreement on the question of guilt or innocence; but only as to the measure of the penalty. Eight jurors, it is said, voted for imprisonment for life as to Stewart, and four for the infliction of the extremest penalty of the law. At 4:35 the jurors had agreed. At 4:48 the prisoners were returned into court, when the verdict was returned to Mr. Hawley, the clerk. It acquitted the woman, Riley, and found Stewart guilty of murder in the manner and form charged in the indictment, and fixed the penalty at imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the term of his natural life.

The prisoner received the knowledge of the coming sentence with grim jocularity. He was at the time sitting opposite to two men who a minute later were ordered to be "sent down," each of them for seven years. Their then present suspense prevented them, probably, from joining in his unseemly merriment. The prisoner was remanded, a motion in arrest of judgment being made.

THE THORNTON BURGLARS.

Watson and Stickney Convicted and Sentenced to Seven Years Each in the Penitentiary.

Charles Watson, Dell Stickney, Netty Main and Flora Smith were tried in the Superior Court yesterday, for burglary. It was charged against them that sometime in January last they made felonious entry into the Thornton Presbyterian Church, and stole therefrom an organ. It appeared in evidence that the two men hired a negro and his express wagon to fetch the organ from a place five miles beyond Blue Island, promising him $25 as the reward for his time and labor. They took him to the vicinity of Thornton, and brought the organ to him. He put it in his wagon, brought it into town, and they paid him five dollars, and shortly after they were arrested, the women having meanwhile pawned the instrument for $25. The men were found guilty of burglary, and the penalty of their offence fixed at seven years each in the Penitentiary.

The mother of the prisoner Watson was present during the trial. She wept considerably when the verdict was announced. It is but fair to say that the young man did not exhibit any great amount of sensibility at his mother's grief.

The two women were acquitted. The State's Attorney stated that one of them was the daughter of a respectable citizen, who was well nigh heart-broken at the disgrace that had been brought upon him and her. She had consented, upon her father's solicitation, if she were let go free, not being held, for receiving stolen property, to go into a reformatory asylum, where her fate would be, it was hoped, an effort to reform. He was, if the Court assented, willing to allow them to depart.

The Court remarked that the proof of crime against the two young women was precisely as clear as that against the two parties who had been convicted. The responsibility of letting them go was great, both on the part of the State's Attorney and the Court, but in aid of reformation he thought it would be sanctioned by the community. In allowing it, however, he would impress upon the objects of the mercy that the charge of receiving stolen goods would stand against them, subject to be renewed upon the presentation of any well grounded complaint against either or both of them.

The girls were then dismissed and their late associates were remanded to the careful keeping of the Sheriff.

TEMPERANCE.

Meeting of Citizens to Urge the Enforcement of the Sunday Laws.

A general temperance meeting, composed of delegates from the various churches and temperance societies of this city, preparatory to a grand mass meeting of citizens in favor of enforcing the Sunday Temperance law, met at No. 168 South Clark street, last evening, H. Underwood, Esq., in the chair.

All the churches in the city had been requested to send delegates to this meeting, but when the roll of nearly one hundred names was called only six "present" responded. The temperance societies were better represented. A number of gentlemen addressed the meeting and proposed various plans to meet the end desired. Some advocated a temperance party; others the circulation of petitions, &c.

A committee of five was appointed to report on the advisability of organizing a city temperance organization, independent of the already existing organizations. The committee reported favorably.

The question was then put, whether a grand temperance mass meeting should be held, and it was unanimously carried. To facilitate the object, the officers of the meeting were constituted a committee to make all the necessary preparations and publish the call.

As the sense of the meeting, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That we ignore all political and temperance names, but simply call upon all the citizens of Chicago to unite with us in the enforcement of our Sunday law prohibiting the sale of liquors on the Sabbath.

The meeting then adjourned.

Amusements.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"The Field of the Cloth of Gold" at the Opera House this afternoon and evening. Harry Gurr, the wonderful Man-Fish, is announced for next week.

At the Dearborn Theatre, this afternoon and evening, "The Jacobite" and Ireland as It Was" will be given. "The Ticket-of-Leave-Man" is underlined for next week.

The Worrells close their engagement at McVicker's with performances, this afternoon and evening, of "La Belle Helene" and the second act of "The Duchess." Mrs. Bowers, the eminent actress, commences an engagement next week.

The full dress calico ball which was to have been given at the Zouave Hall, corner of State and Adams streets, on the 16th, takes place on March 3d, and promises to be a very successful affair.

Acceptance of a Pastoral Call.

Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, D. D., formerly of this city and late of San Francisco, has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Wabash Avenue Baptist Church, and will commence the service under this new relation next Sabbath. We congratulate the pastor and people upon the prospects of renewed vigor and usefulness in the contemplation of their new building enterprise. The society have recently purchased a lot 100 by 200 feet on Michigan avenue, south of Twenty-third street, and will break ground probably during the spring for the erection of a large and commodious structure, which will, when finished, be an ornament to that part of the city.

Correction.

In connection with the *expose* of a swindling dodge, in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the number of the Post Office box was stated to be 5,983, whereas it should have been 5,893, the former box being used by Steele & Yantis, the well-known advertising firm, who could scarcely be supposed to feel otherwise than indignant at the damaging implication. The error arose simply from the transposition of the figures "8" and "9," and we hasten to undo the annoyance which it has done a reputable and widely known business firm.

Vote of Thanks.

At a special meeting of the Union Park Congregational society, held in the vestry on Thursday evening, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the society express to the officers of the Union Park Baptist Church, to the vestry of the St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, and to the Trustees of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, their hearty thanks for the Christian sympathy evinced by the prompt and liberal offer of their places of worship during the rebuilding of our Sabbath home.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago.

Attention is called to an advertisement in another column, concerning the business and status of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago. The last annual statement of the company shows its total assets to be $400,607.04, while its liabilities are not to exceed $14,000. A good showing and an excellent company.

To Our West Side Subscribers.

[illegible]

Fires.

[illegible]

$600, is insured for $1,300 in the Stock & Mutual Company, the furniture, &c., was insured for $1,300 in the Germania. Two families occupy the upper portion of the house, but lost slightly. The cause of the fire is unknown.

While the fire on Clark street was in progress, a cooper shop on Arnold street, near Twentieth, was discovered to be on fire, and it being in the immediate vicinity, the steamers readily extinguished the flames. A man named Nowl owned the premises. His loss will sum up about $1,000, the building, a rambling, wooden affair, being nearly destroyed. The fire is attributed to incendiarism.

At a quarter before three o'clock yesterday morning, a two-story wooden building No. 409 Archer road, was considerably damaged by fire. Mrs. Mary Nard owned the structure, and sustains a loss of about $175, covered by $1,400 insurance in the Home Mutual. Anton Richards, shoemaker, who occupied the building, loses $500 or more, and has insurance for $3,800 in the Equitable and Republic Companies. A defective flue was the cause of the fire.

HEARTLESS BETRAYAL.

Seduction and Cruel Abandonment of a Young Girl.

Arrest of the Criminal.

The police of the Third Precinct last evening effected the arrest of Larry Patterson, a brakeman in the employ of the Northwestern Railroad, who is charged by a young girl named Mary Rawson with the crime of seduction. If the allegations made by the complainant are based on truth, the offence of the prisoner is a heinous one, and should be met with deserved punishment. According to her account, which seems in every way reliable, she is the victim of a base deception, such as only a heartless villain could be capable of. The story is related as it comes from the lips of the young lady. She became acquainted with Patterson a few weeks ago, meeting him at her home in Clinton, Iowa, through which little town the Galena Division of the Northwestern Railroad passes. Their acquaintance and her cruel victimization sprung from veritable love at first sight. He visited her upon nearly every halt of his train at Clinton, and a few days of courtship brought about that state in love which can only be called a desperation. It appears that the parents of Miss Rawson vetoed all measures on her part toward marriage, or, at the least, lent no encouragement to that end, and, naturally enough, an elopement was the consequence. Patterson brought her to Chicago about two weeks ago, and took her to the Mansion House, where, it is said, he represented her as his wife. She, a mere country girl, ignorant of the despicable character of her seducer, and placing implicit confidence in his solemnly avowed promise of marriage yielded to his importunities, and was ruined. She pressed him to fulfil this obligation, and, as every time the subject was broached, he betrayed unwillingness to comply with her earnest wish, she became alarmed. Finally a day or two ago he deserted her, leaving her at the hotel in a penniless condition, and with the responsibility of a large board bill resting upon her. His failure to make an appearance as usual, one day, revealed to her his treachery, and, with a broken heart, she sought the little sympathy she could get among strangers by relating her sad story. A number of gentlemen promptly took an interest in her, and at the suggestion of several a warrant was issued by Justice Dougherty for the arrest of Patterson. The document was placed in the hands of the police, and upon the arrival of the early evening train at the Galena Depot, on North Wells street, the accused was taken into custody and imprisoned in the Huron Street Station. The deceived girl, who is quite intelligent and prepossessing in appearance, was provided with comfortable accommodations at the station. The examination of the case will take place at the North Side Police Court this morning.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

DELEGATIONS from the Chicago and Milwaukee Boards of Trade, to the number of about fifteen gentlemen, left last evening on the 8:10 train of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway, *en route* for Philadelphia, to attend the formal opening of the Corn Exchange in that city. The party travelled under the auspices of C. W. Smith, General Freight Agent of the C., C. & I. C. Railroad, and were ensconced in one of the Silver Palace cars of the Central Transportation Company, supplied by Major Dykeman, the superintendent. The delegations will reach Philadelphia on Sunday morning.

THE LAST GRAND MASQUERADE of the season occurs this evening at the Wabash Avenue Rink, where unusual novelties are on the *tapis*. Among other things the celebrated elephant "Romeo" will appear on skates and perform sundry curious tricks, and the equally famous camel "Juliet" will take part in the grand procession. These, with music, maskers and a conglomeration of fun and frolic, make up a lively bill at the rink tonight.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the initial number of the *Daily Real Estate Bulletin*, a journal recently established in Chicago, to fill, as it claims, a real estate field hitherto unoccupied. The *Bulletin* makes a good showing of real estate advertisements contains an extensive directory of real estate dealers, and is, we should think, a valuable organ for real estate purposes generally.

ILLNESS IN HIS FAMILY having called Rev. Dr. Northrup, pastor *pro tem* of the First Baptist Church of this city, to his Minnesota home Rev. J. M. Gregory, President of the Illinois Industrial University, will supply the pulpit to-morrow morning and evening. Dr. Northrup expects to resume his pastorate the week following, and will then continue his sermons on Christianity vs. Infidelity.

ANNA DICKINSON lectures in Library Hall on Monday evening next upon the subject of "Fair Play." The lecture is delivered under the auspices of the Young Men's Library Association, and is spoken of as being one of the very best efforts ever put forth by "Gentle Anna."

THE CORONER yesterday held an inquest upon the body of W. S. Eaton, who was killed by a locomotive at the Burlington crossing on State street, Thursday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury.

YESTERDAY was a wonderfully dull day at the Police Court. In the morning nothing transpired worth mentioning, and the afternoon docket consisted of no docket at all. There being no business, the functionaries adjourned to play "old sledge."

THE GARDEN CITY LITERARY SOCIETY will hold its regular meeting this evening at 7½ o'clock in the church corner Halstead and Harrison streets. Subject of debate, "Is Cuban independence commend the sympathy of the American nation."

The Babcock Fire Extinguishers and Our Theatres.

AIKEN'S DEARBORN THEATRE, CHICAGO, Feb. 26, 1869.

F. W. Farwell, Esq., Secretary Northwestern Fire Extinguisher Company:

DEAR SIR: Please send me two of the "New Babcock Patent Fire Extinguishers," to place behind the scenes of my new theatre. I congratulate the citizens of Chicago on the introduction of this valuable machine, and hope your success will prove equal to its merits. Their general introduction throughout the city would establish a new era in the history of Chicago fires. Very truly yours,

FRANK E. AIKEN, Aiken's Theatre, Dearborn street.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE, CHICAGO, Feb. 26. F. W. Farwell, Esq., Secretary Northwestern Fire Extinguisher Company:

DEAR SIR: We have had two of the old New York machines, but from use and the chemicals corroded the tube, and the continued pressure caused the machines to leak, thus rendering them worthless in our opinion. Please send us two of the "Babcock" machines, which we have examined and believe will prove successful. Yours, &c.,

MCVICKER & MYERS.

Sale of English Books.

The government seized books are still selling at the store No. 105 Dearborn street, and the sale is attended by some of our best citizens. A large number of the most expensive books in the collection will be sold this afternoon, including encyclopedias, works of art and literature, fine family Bibles, &c., in splendid calf or morocco bindings. The sale commences at 2 p. m. and 7 in the evening.

The Alleged Seizure.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26, 1869.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your issue of this morning you state that "Revenue officials yesterday took possession of 107 packages of tobacco on the premises of Loewenthal & Co., Nos. 58 and 60 South Water street, because they were improperly stamped." You will please contradict the above, as it is not true. There has been no seizure of tobacco in our establishment.

B. LOEWENTHAL & CO.

CUBA.

Recent War Movements—Emigration to Mexico—Mutinous Spirit of the Volunteers at Havana—The Black Flag Raised by the Spanish Authorities.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—Yesterday a strong force went to Caibarien. General Puto, formerly of the Spanish army, has gone to Cienfuegos, in command of 1,600 Chasseurs.

The British Consul will assume the same rank and position as the American Consul General.

Cuban emigration is flowing toward Mexico.

The *Prensa* says the eight million loan from banks will prove of little practical benefit to the Treasury. The expenditures are enormous.

Passengers on the steamer Bienville, who were prevented from landing, have forwarded a complaint to General Dulce.

Mr. Agassiz has arrived here, with the intention of exploring the Cuban and Florida waters, on the coast survey steamer.

Encounters took place at Santa Cruz on Sunday, the rebels fleeing to the mountains. Caiberrian and Remedios are quiet.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—Official information is received here that an engagement between the Spanish forces and rebels took place at the mouth of the Damuji River, in the Cienfuegos district. The troops were victorious. The steam tug which the rebels had seized on that river was recaptured.

HAVANA, Feb. 24—Via Key West, Fla., Feb. 26. The volunteers for the past few days have shown a mutinous and dangerous spirit. General Dulce would be done to traitors. Orders have been given to troops in the field to take no prisoners in arms, but to shoot them all.

The government of Spain is much incensed at the conduct of Cubans in refusing to accept its conciliatory proposals, and had determined to crush the rebellion if it takes fifty thousand troops to do it. The volunteers have become quiet.

Subscription in aid of the Fox River Valley Railroad.

AURORA, Ill., Feb. 26.—The people voted today a subscription of $60,000 to the Fox River Valley Railroad, thereby insuring its construction.

Fires.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Feb. 26.—The sash, door and blind factory of Fletcher & Walter was burned last night. Loss, $7,000 or $8,000. Fully insured. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 26—Evening. United States bonds closed active and higher; 5-20s, 85¾@85⅞.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—COTTON—Receipts today, 2,373 bales; for the week, 24,033 bales; exports to-day, 2,353 bales; for the week: to Liverpool, 931 bales; to the continent, 4,570 bales; coastwise, 5,461 bales; stock, 177,618 bales; sales to-day, 1,700 bales; for the week, 15,000 bales. Market generally stiffer, but not quotably higher; middling at 28c.

MONETARY—Gold, 131¾. Sterling exchange, 43½. Commercial, 49½. New York sight, par@¼ premium.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; common, 11½c; prime, 13½c; yellow clarified, 14@15c. Molasses steady; fermenting, 70c. Coffee steady; fair, 15@16c; prime, [illegible].

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; superfine, $6.25; double extra, $7.00; treble extra, $7.50. Corn lower at 75c. Oats, 80c. Bran, $1.30.

HAY—Prime, $23.00@24.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $32.25. Bacon shoulders, 13½c; clear sides, 17¾c; clear sides, 17½c. Lard firm, tierce, 19½c; keg, 21½@22c.

WHISKEY—Dull; Western rectified, 93@94c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Feb. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull. Wheat nominal. Corn very dull; 3 cars new on track to arrive at 70c. Oats nominal at 72c. Rye unchanged. Seeds unchanged. Barley [illegible] Canada at $1.95 delivered.

PROVISIONS—Pork and lard dull and unchanged.

HIGHWINES—Held at 93@94c. No demand.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from First Page.)

as compared with what the specification called for. He says:

"I found that the stones were hammer-dressed, well and truly, according to the specifications. I would have had to use too thin a bed of mortar if I compelled the contractors to make quarter-inch joints, and that I could not bed the stone to my satisfaction and mend it in its place. So I preferred to make the contractor put in a good bed of mortar, which I considered more important than the fine appearance of the work."

This opinion as to the difference in price between three-inch joints and quarter-inch joints would be nothing. This opinion, it will be seen, is against the judgment of the other architects who declare the difference something like one hundred thousand dollars, taking that amount directly out of the Treasury for nothing. Mr. Cochrane then undertakes to justify his estimates of the cost of the new State House, and says that if any mistakes occurred he was not the author of them. He admits, however, that the estimates were loosely made. The pamphlet contains certificates and affidavits from J. W. Ackerman, Henry S. Austin, A. Barrows, O. S. Wheelock, J. S. Wallace, Charles H. Reed, Henry M. Shepard, that Cochrane was always recognised as the author of the State House plans; that Garnsey has never claimed to be the author of any part but the dome; that he is a good draughtsman but a poor architect; that he is not a correct draughtsman or practical architect, &c., &c.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The Governor has signed the River Improvement bill, and it is now the law of the State. He has not yet sent in the names of the Commissioners, and it is rumored that he will not do so until the early part of next week. The Commissioners, when named, will at once proceed to their work with the intention of completing it at the earliest possible moment.

CITY DEPOSIT BILL.

The City Deposit bill was reported back to the House to day, retaining the deposit clause, but in order to reconcile differences, it is so amended that the law shall not take effect until next December, when the terms of the present Treasurer expires. That official arrived in this city this morning, to look after his interests.

REGISTRY LAW.

A bill has been before the House since the first week of the session to repeal the Registry law. The Democrats insisted upon putting it upon its passage this morning. They were indulged in their wishes and the bill was defeated by a decided majority. Only two Republicans voted for its repeal—Gale, of Knox, and Deitz, of McHenry. The Democrats did all the speaking on the question.

LEGISLATIVE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 26.

SENATE.

THE PROPOSED RECESS.

House message announcing the passage of a joint resolution for adjournment from March 5 to April 13, taken up.

Mr. FORT opposed its adoption for the reason that there are many very important public bills that cannot be got through in time to adjourn on the 5th.

Mr. McNULTA offered to amend by inserting March 12, instead of March 5, which was rejected.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table, was lost by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Mr. MUNN moved to amend by making the time for reassembling, April 15, which was laid on the table.

The question then being taken on the adoption of the resolution it was lost—15 to 10.

A motion to suspend the rules and take up a previous resolution from the House for the adjourning *sine die* on the 5th of March, was lost.

BILLS PASSED.

Bills passed in omnibus to amend the charter of the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad; to incorporate the Muscatine, Kewanee & Eastern Railroad; amend the charter of the Dixon & Quincy Railroad; incorporate the Bushnell & Iowa Trust Company; relocate the county seat of Henderson County; amend the charter of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad; change the name of Chas. Maeretaaek; incorporate the town of Dakota; incorporate the town of South Pass; amend the charter of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad; incorporate Astoria; vacate the town plats in Knox County; incorporate the Marine Bank of Cairo; incorporate the Benton Law Institute; incorporate Frankfort; incorporate the Hotel Company in Red Bend; amend the charter of the Dollar Savings Bank of Cairo; incorporate the Sisters of the Poor in Quincy; for the relief of David Kreigh; authorize the relocating of a road in Adams County; to incorporate the Lumberman's Exchange; to incorporate the Riverside Gas Works; to incorporate the Illinois State Grange; to fix the boundaries of Lincoln Park; to incorporate the Virginia Seminary of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; to amend the act incorporating Jacksonville; to amend the charter of the Jacksonville Railroad; to amend the charter of the town of Virginia; to amend the charter of Upper Alton; for planting shade-trees on public roads; to vacate streets in Upper Alton; to incorporate the Lebanon Real Estate and Savings Bank; to incorporate the City Savings Bank; to incorporate the Illinois River Bank; relative to the records of Marshall County; to incorporate the Union Trust Company; to amend the township organization law; to incorporate Frankfort; to reduce the charter of Rockford to one act; to amend the act incorporating Woodstock; to relocate a certain road; to authorise the collection of toll on bridges in Lawrence County; to authorize the Judge of the Probate Court to authorize the supervisors of Fulton County to apportion taxes; to amend the public system of Bloomington; to authorize and legalize the action of School Trustees of Kickapoo School District; to incorporate the Macon Lodge of Masonic Temple; to incorporate the Printing Company; to incorporate the Jonesboro; to incorporate the People's Bank of Bloomington; to regulate fees of Sheriffs in certain counties; to incorporate the Enterprise Bank of Cairo; to incorporate the Northwestern Chemical Company; to incorporate the Dollar Savings Bank; to incorporate Hillsboro; to incorporate Oak Ridge Cemetery; to incorporate the city of Sycamore; to amend the charter of the Federal Insurance Company; to incorporate the Sandwich Loan and Trust Company; to extend the jurisdiction of the County Judges of Lee County; to amend the charter of the Dixon, Hamilton & Peoria Railroad; to amend the act incorporating the Sterling Cemetery; to incorporate the Winchester Bank; to incorporate the Jersey County Bank; to vacate the charter of the Joliet Plank Road; for the relief of John B. Grey; for the relief of George P. Adams; to change the time for the election of School Trustees in Will County; changing the name of Bluetown to Hilton; to vacate the town plat of Avoca; amending the charter of the Great Western Life Insurance Company; legalizing a public highway in Fayette County; incorporating the Preachers' Aid Society of Rockford; incorporate the Lacon Bank; to prevent domestic animals from running at large in Randolph County; to repeal part of the charter of Olney; incorporate the Olney Gas Company; incorporate the Bloomington Sharpshooters; incorporate the German school of Bloomington; incorporate the Cheesier & Cameron Railroad; incorporate the Fayette Company Railroad; incorporate the Vandalia Gas Company; amend the charter of the National Insurance Company; incorporate the Chicago Academy of Design; incorporate the Swedish Emigrant Party; incorporate the Moultrie Savings Bank; relating to principal of [illegible] Revised Statutes; to amend chapter [illegible] National Bank bills and National currency for taxes; to incorporate the Cleve and Hydraulic Company; to incorporate the Wilmington Bridge Company; to incorporate the Manufacturers' Bank, of Moline; to incorporate the city of Pekin.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TINCHER—To legalize certain acts of the city Council of Decatur.

By Mr. NICHOLSON—To repeal acts concerning fees of Sheriffs, &c., in Sangamon County; to incorporate the Knox Transportation Company.

By Mr. CHITTENDEN—To incorporate the Mendon Railroad.

By Mr. PATTON—To amend the act incorporating the Fairview & Chicago Railroad.

By Mr. VAN JOHNSTON—To reduce the fees of county officers of Fayette County.

By Mr. McNULTA—To incorporate the Beardstown, Shelbyville & Macon Railroad.

By Mr. SNAPP—To change the law relative to road labor and poll-tax.

By Mr. EPLER—To regulate and define citizenship in the State of Illinois in certain cases, which declares that persons who have been naturalized by the County Courts shall be considered as lawfully naturalized and empowered to vote. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. DORE—Supplementary to an act for the location of parks in south Chicago Hyde Park and Lake; incorporate the Diamond Ice Company.

MRS. PACKARD.

Mr. McMANUS offered a joint resolution granting to Mrs. E. Packard the right to print the testimony taken in relation to the Illinois Insane Asylum for use in a work corroborating the condition of the insane throughout the world, which was laid on the table.

A PAMPHLET FROM MR. COCHRANE.

Mr. POSE, in behalf of Mr. Cochrane, the architect of the State House, laid before the Senate a printed communication in answer to the testimony of Mr. Garnsey and Mr. VanOsdel. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings, with a resolution that the same be published in the report of the committee.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. FORT offered a resolution, which was adopted, that inasmuch as the substitute for the original Canal and River Improvement act has been passed and approved by the Governor, which reduces the number of Commissioners to three, that the original nominations for such Commissioners be returned to the Governor.

INTERIOR PORTS OF ENTRY.

A resolution, offered by Mr. DORE, was adopted, requesting that the delegation in Congress use their best endeavor to have a law passed making Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati ports of entry.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

JUDICIARY.

Mr. BOYD called up the house bill to fix the time of holding courts in the Tenth Judicial Circuit, and it was passed.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney General in relation to the lease of the water-power of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which was referred to the Committee on Canals.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

occupied nearly all the afternoon session, and a great number of bills were placed on file for a third reading, mostly House bills—among them one to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Cook County to issue bonds to erect public buildings.

A bill to assist the teaching of surgery was reported back from the Committee on Education, and the passage recommended. It gives the bodies of criminals and paupers that are unclaimed by friends or relatives for dissection.

A discussion ensued for about two hours.

Mr. BOYD and others thought the provisions of the bill entirely repugnant to all the finer feelings of human nature.

Mr. PINCKNEY, in a very eloquent speech, urged the passage of the bill.

The debate was participated in by many members, and at length the bill was ordered to a third reading.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor nominated to fill vacancies in the State Board of Education, W. L. Mayo, S. M. Moulton, W. L. Coy, G. W. Clarke and Henry Wirt.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

VETO.

The Governor returned to the Senate a bill to enable the city of Bloomington to issue bonds for the purpose of reimbursing the Chicago & Alton Railroad for locating its machine-shops in that city, with his objections. The message was made the special order for Thursday next.

TRUSTEES FOR THE INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

A message from the Governor nominated as Trustees for the Industrial University, Alexander Blackburn, A. M. Brown, Samuel Edwards, Isaac S. Mahan, James B. Slade, Paul Wright, E. S. McMurray, John S. Johnson and John R. Scott, which were confirmed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Militia bill was laid on the table, and ordered printed.

FEES OF COUNTY CLERKS.

Various House bills reducing fees of County Clerks, &c., in certain counties, were taken up.

Mr. FARIES urged the passage of his substitute reducing the fees to the old standard, except in counties where the aggregate population had not exceeded 16,000 in 1865, providing that the act should not apply to sheriffs of counties with township organization. Some much general law reducing the high fees was loudly called for. Mr. Farnes's substitute was opposed, and speeches were made on the subject by Messrs. KERR, WOODSON, BEASON, BURNETT, BURKE and others.

Mr. STANLEY offered an amendment, which was accepted, providing that the act should not apply to Champaign, Macon and Kankakee.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Farie's substitute, resulting—yeas, 58; nays, 19.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

House bill twenty-four was taken up. The substitute increases fees in Greene, Morrow, Pike, Lee, Scott, Rock Island, Cass, Bond and Jackson Counties, was rejected.

STATIONERY FRAUDS.

The Printing Committee submitted a report recommending that the contract for stationery with George W. Chatterton be annulled, since the contract was unlawfully let to him by the Secretary of State. [illegible]

resolution annulling the contract, and directing the Secretary of State to advertise for proposals.

Mr. WOODSON moved that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. TALBOTT opposed it upon account of the necessity for prompt action, but the motion was agreed to.

BILL TO REPEAL THE REGISTRY LAW.

The special order being a bill to repeal the Registry law was taken up.

Mr. DINSMOOR moved to postpone until Monday.

Mr. TAYLOR urged immediate action and a prompt defeat of the bill.

Mr. BURNETT opposed the motion. It was not a political measure, but an attempt to repeal a burdensome law costing $180,000 yearly. He might, however, have no objection to its continuance in cities. In the country he knew it was not needed.

Mr. DINSMOOR'S motion was not agreed to.

Mr. KNICKERBOCKER had no objection to the repeal of the law in the country, but in the city it must remain unchanged. There it was impossible otherwise to know who were entitled to vote. The whole question was so important that he moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to repeal the law in all counties with less than 10,000 population.

Mr. WOODSON thought the present law a most absurd contrivance to prevent illegal voting. There was under it no way to prevent a fraudulent registry of votes. There were still continual complaints of illegal voting. He mentioned gross frauds which had occurred at the recent election, and especially on certain issues in regard to county seats. There was no reason why the law should remain. It was an expensive law. He proceeded to give certain figures relative to its cost in his county. It was $8,000, exclusive of blanks. This was no political measure. He urged it for no party reason. It affected one party as much as another. The Democrats did desire the repeal of the law, not because they were to be benefited by it, but because it was expensive. It was doubtful, too, whether the law was constitutional. It restricted the right of voting, and that the Legislature has no right to do.

Mr. DINSMOOR moved to strike out the enacting clause and moved the previous question, which was ordered and a vote taken, resulting—yeas, 49; nays, 30—as follows:

YEAS.		
Bond,	Greer,	Phelps,
Bailey,	Gundlach,	Porter,
Bothwell,	Hanna,	Revill,
Burgess,	Hopkins,	Reed,
Calloway,	Kerr,	Reynolds,
Challis,	Kinyon,	Ross (St. Clair),
Childs,	Knickerbocker,	Scroggs,
Collins,	Lawson,	Sickles,
Cook (Lake),	Marsh,	Strawn,
Cook (Sangamon),	McCutcheon,	Sumner,
Coy,	Miller (St. Clair),	Talbott,
Dinsmoor,	Miller (Cook),	Taylor,
Elliott,	Munson,	Whiting,
Eves,	Nase,	Wiley,
Gaylord,	Parker,	Yocum,
	Perry,	Mr. Speaker.

NAYS.		
Beason,	Fuller,	Moran,
Bradshaw,	Gale,	Morse,
Brookhart,	Gillmore,	Palmer,
Burke,	Haller,	Payne,
Burnett,	Jasper,	Phillips,
Casey,	Landrigan,	Ross (Fulton),
Cooper,	Lauffer,	Rush,
Deitz,	Merritt,	Saltonstall,
Downing,	Mitchell,	Vera,
Dresser,	Morgan,	Woodson.
Ewing,		

BILLS REPORTED BACK.

Committees reported back bills:

The bill to incorporate the Board of Trade Storage Company of Chicago was laid on the table and ordered printed. The same disposition was made of the bill for the improvement of the Little Wabash.

The bill to repeal the act for internal improvements was indefinitely postponed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Motion to postpone the State House bill till Monday afternoon was agreed to.

SENATE BILLS ACTED ON.

Senate messages were taken up, and the bills referred.

Senate bill making appropriations for the Deaf and Dumb Institute was passed.

The Senate joint resolution providing for submission to the people of a constitutional amendment that the General Assembly shall have no power to relieve the Illinois Central of the seven per cent tax was concurred in—yeas, 71; nays, 3—Burgess and Whiting.

Senate bills to incorporate the St. Louis & Duquoin Road, and amend the charter of St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Road were passed.

STATE AGENT AT WASHINGTON.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate bill for the appointment of a State Agent to collect war claims, was agreed to, and the bill sent to the Finance Committee.

STATE HOUSE BILL.

Mr. KERR moved to reconsider the vote postponing the State House bill till Monday, and explained why it was better that the matter should be discussed at once.

Mr. BAILEY presented the minority report of the Railroad Committee on the bill to aid counties, cities and towns in constructing railroads through the same, by remitting to the credit of city, county or town subscribing to a railroad, the State taxes on the real and personal property of such railroad for twenty years, county taxes are remitted to cities and townships. The minority report, signed by Messrs. Bailey, Casey, Talbott, Wiley and Sickles, claims that the bill is unconstitutional by giving state aid to roads and for other reasons. It is not shown that the cost will be to the State, except that it will be large. The burden of taxation would be increased, and an evil precedent established. The whole subject was made the special order for Monday morning.

Mr. WOODSON was in favor of going on with the State House discussion at once.

Mr. KNICKERBOCKER thought it best to devote all Monday afternoon to it. The friends of the bill ought not to try to run it through when the House was thin. He was in favor of an appropriation with sufficient safeguard, but not of hasty action.

The previous question on the motion to reconsider was ordered—yeas, 34; nays, 17.

Mr. REYNOLDS moved to adjourn. Motion not agreed to—yeas, 14; nays, 49.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to—yeas, 40; nays, 26.

Mr. KERR said the amendment met with his hearty concurrence. He went on to state that the work would cost more than was appropriated, and that it was a very careless way. A new State House was needed, but it must be done with that amendment which could only be secured by the substitute.

Mr. PORTER thought the State was pledged to the building and it must be put up. He trusted it would be done and that this cry of fraud and steal would stop. He was in favor of the substitute.

Mr. PARKER defended the course of the Committee on Public Buildings, and replied to the statements made in Mr. Bailey's speech of yesterday. He had ascertained why the Commissioners who were dropped. They had all done their work admirably, but the people felt that the number was too large. The Commissioners to be chosen who should remain. The Commissioners acquiesced in what was done. He had suggested the names retained because the two lived near. The other one was chosen for good grounds. He is probably the best architect in the State. It will probably cost but little more than three millions and a quarter millions. He stated why the foundation had cost more than was contemplated, and explained why Mr. Munn [illegible] proposed to build the State House for four millions, they made that offer as private individuals, and not as Commissioners. They expected to make eight hundred thousand dollars out of it. The committee rejected it for that reason and to save that amount to the State. The contract with the architects said nothing about detailed drawings. For some days past certain drawings had been inaccessible. The architect had done all he should. He was opposed to trammeling the commissioners either as to material or labor. He would like to have prison labor used where it probably could be.

Mr. DINSMOOR called up his amendment about Penitentiary labor.

Mr. COOK, of Lake, endorsed the amendment. He was for a new State House, and one both cheap and good. If it was to be built, it could be done most cheaply with Joliet stone and convict labor. There were large quarries at Joliet with an abundance of stone. The cost of transportation would not be great. The cost of convict labor was very small. The men working in stone at the Penitentiary did as much as free laborers getting four dollars a day. The stone would not be damaged by transportation.

Mr. DINSMOOR said the Alton & St. Louis Road would transport stone at low rates.

Mr. DINSMOOR'S amendment was adopted.

The committee rose.

The motion to make the bill the special order for Monday afternoon, was laid on the table—yeas, 33; nays, 30.

A motion to adjourn was agreed to—yeas, 38; nays, 29.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 26.

SENATE.

The bill to relieve County Treasurers from an unnecessary duty imposed upon them in relation to their bonds, passed.

The bill to allow a Criminal Court in every city containing a population of 10,000 or more, passed.

The bill to authorize turnpike companies to construct branch roads passed.

The bill to prevent prize fighting, making it a felony, passed.

The amendment of the Committee of the Whole to the Omnibus University bill, concerning the sale of University square, in Indianapolis, with an amendment that said property and the proceeds shall ever remain a perpetual fund and not be diminished, was adopted.

The committee's amendments to strike out Sections 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12, and to amend Sections 10 and 11, were agreed to, and the amendment appropriating $50,000 to the State Normal School was concurred in by 28 to 14.

Section 16 of the bill, locating the Agricultural College at the Battle Ground, was stricken out—yeas 24, nays 16.

Mr. Hazard offered a substitute for section 16, placing the Agricultural College fund for the present under the care of the Trustees of the University for the establishment of an agricultural department in that institution, accepting the donation of $50,000 from Monroe County and the $8,000 appropriated from the State to the University, to cease after 1871, which was adopted by yeas, 22; nays 19.

Section 17 was stricken out, and the bill ordered engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The special order was taken up, being the consideration of the motion to reconsider the vote censuring the Lieutenant Governor for his proposition in the Cumback-Baker correspondence.

The motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 23.

The motion to reconsider was rejected—yeas, 20; nays, 21.

The President *pro tem* stated that under the operation of rule No. 28 the Senate is rid of the question for the balance of the session.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning.

HOUSE.

The report from the Printing Committee recommending the indefinite postponement of the bill to provide for the publication of proceedings of County Commissioners, etc., was concurred in—yeas, 59; nays, 28.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means, recommending the compensation of about $30,000 to Hon. John Coburn, for settling the Indiana war claims with the government, by which he had recovered a large amount for the State, was laid on the table. The compensation was considered too large by the members.

The Committee on Benevolent Institutions recommended the annual appropriation for the Hospital for Insane for 1870 and 1871 equal to $186,000, and for repairs $41,000; for the Deaf and Dumb, $130,000; and for the Blind, $70,000. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to incorporate the appropriations in the general appropriation bill.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill to raise revenue for State purposes for the years 1869 and 1870, a general levy of 15 cents on $100 and poll tax of 50 cents.

A joint resolution for suspending the operation of the County Seat Enrollment act for two years was referred to the Committee on County and Township Business.

The bill to increase fees of Justices of the Peace passed.

The bill to appropriate escheats that had remained in the Treasury twenty years to the common school fund passed.

The bill to enable County Commissioners to demand and sue for and receive any bounty that may remain unexpended and unpaid passed.

The bill making it felony to steal cows, melons, &c., passed.

The bill prohibiting the use of spring balances passed.

The bill giving the close of argument to the prosecution in criminal cases passed.

The bill to provide separate common schools for colored children passed—yeas, 51; nays, 34.

The Private Cemetery Exemption bill passed.

The bill to improve the character of life insurance companies passed.

The bill to provide for the regulation of all sorts of animals running at large passed. The bill provides that the owner shall be liable for damage they may occasion to a railroad company's track or any unenclosed highway.

The bill to authorize Township Trustees to sell bonds to build school houses, &c., passed.

Thirty-six new bills were introduced at the night session, making 809 in all.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 26.

The Finance Committee made reports in both houses to-day relative to the expenditures, receipts and taxes for 1869 and 1870. The expenditures for 1869 are estimated at $1,047,000. Total cash, $888,000; leaving a deficit of $[illegible]. The expenditures of 1870 are estimated at $[illegible], [illegible] and adding the deficit for this year, the amount to be raised is $[illegible]. The estimated revenues are $[illegible] from miscellaneous sources, including $[illegible] railroad tax, besides $175,000 to be raised by tax, leaving $[illegible] bill to be vetoed in [illegible]

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was spent in considering the report in Committee of the Whole, and a very large number of bills were ordered to a third reading.

Bills were passed appropriating $100,000 to the Insane Hospital; appropriating $28,000 to the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb; amending Section 16, chapter 129, R. S. on Injunctions, and writs of *ne exeat*, and of receivers; also amending Chapter 133, R. S., of costs and fees.

In the Senate to-day a resolution amending the constitution, so as to authorize state aid to railroads, was made the special order to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The Assembly joint resolution, expressing the thanks of the Legislature to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for their liberality in furnishing special trains, etc., during the late Legislative excursion was unanimously carried.

The Assembly bill repealing the law of last winter establishing terms of the Supreme Court at Milwaukee and Oshkosh, passed, which provides for two terms a year at Madison. The vote was 17 to 8.

The Assembly bill was also concurred in—20 to 10—allowing foreign languages to be taught in public schools an hour a day.

Bills were passed authorizing the Governor to apply to the completion of the Fox and Wisconsin improvement, certain moneys deposited with the State Treasurer; amending the School Code; providing for stereotyping the Supreme Court Report; to codify the stray laws; to prevent Sheriffs and Undersheriffs holding the office of County Supervisor, and a large number of bills of minor importance.

The Senate had a session at 4 o'clock p. m., and passed a bill to repeal the charter of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and incorporated the Wisconsin Northern Railroad.

The Assembly bill to repeal the law requiring all appropriation bills to go to the Committee on Claims was killed.

ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly, last night, most of the session was spent in committee. Some time was spent in discussing the bill appropriating money to pay the claim of E A Calkins, for printing assessment blanks, &c., in 1868. It was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 44 to 33.

A message was received from the Governor, vetoing the bill authorizing Emma Haskell, minor, to convey real estate in Walworth County, which was sustained. This was no bill but twelve votes in favor of passing the bill over the veto.

The use of the Assembly Chamber this evening was granted Mrs. E. Cady Stanton and Miss Susan B. Anthony, for the discussion of the rights of women.

The Assembly concurred in the Senate resolution for a committee to ascertain what legislation was necessary in consequence of the recent fire at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

A few Senate bills were concurred in, among them one appropriating $1,000 to J. L. Singleton, as a reward for the recovery of the body of Governor Harvey, drowned in 1862, after the battle of Shiloh.

A bill to pay Herman Stone for services in arresting an Illinois criminal, which has been before the Legislature several times before, was lost by 27 to 51.

Some fifty Assembly bills were passed, including one to amend the charter of the Oshkosh & Western Railroad; to amend Section 1, Chapter 164, of the laws of 1865, requiring owners of threshing and other machines to guard against accidents; to provide for registering names of persons who have been, or may be admitted as to become citizens of the United States; relating to bills of exceptions in criminal cases; to amend Chapter 167, laws of 1867, relative to permanent land works; memorial to Congress for the improvement of the St. Croix River.

Bill to increase the pay of County Supervisors to three dollars a day, the title of which indicated that it applied only to Calumet County, but the provisions of which were general, was killed.

The Assembly met at 8 o'clock p. m. It passed bills to establish an institution for idiotic and imbecile children, and appropriating $25,000 for the State Reform School; bill authorizing the City Council to exact heavy licenses of auctioneers; and killed the bill to allow Stoughton to reduce the bid for the Normal School from $40,000 to $35,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The largest workshop of the body is the liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act, the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a sick headache sets in, with dizziness, and the costiveness and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition Dr D. Jayne's Sanative Pills are recommended; by their stimulating action the liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of biliousness removed. Sold everywhere.

The Most and Original Tonic of Iron Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co's Ferro-Phosphated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility, and depression of spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

All headache vanishes at one application of WOLCOTT'S Pain Paint. Try it free at 129 South Clark street, Chicago. Private rooms for ladies.

DIED.

GRANGER—In this city, Feb. 26, Mrs. M. A. Granger, wife of Wm. Granger, in the 44th year of her age. Funeral will take place from 81 South Halsted-st., Sunday, Feb. 28, at 1 p. m. Friends of the family are cordially invited to attend.

☞ England and Canada papers please copy.

ELY—At Hyde Park, February 26th, Mary Emma Lock, wife of Hon. J. W. Ely and daughter of Wm. and Hannah Lock, in the 24th year of her age. Funeral Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m., from residence, corner Ex. Lake avenue and Fifty-third street. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SPINNEY—In Salem, Mass., January 29th, Dr. William O. Spinney, aged 21 years 3 months, 26 days, late of Company I, Second Wisconsin Cavalry.

☞ Milwaukee papers please copy.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. .... Managers.

FAREWELL APPEARANCES

MATINEE at 2½ o'clock. Of the Little "Queen of the Air." BENEFIT to-night.

MLLE. TURNOUR,

Who will appear in her exciting act on the SWINGING BAR, and, with the LEON BROTHERS, the new and beautiful TRIPLE TRAPEZE, together with all the features.

Grand, Beautiful, Novel and Comical,

Of the superb Extravaganza, the

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD

MATINEE—Open at 1½; to commence at 2½ o'clock. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. No tickets sold after which nothing but admission tickets will be sold.

TO-NIGHT—Open at 7, performance at 8 o'clock. Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Gallery, 30 cents.

Extraordinary preparations for next week.

AIKEN'S DEARBORN THEATRE.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Manager

This (Saturday) evening, Feb. 27, at 7¾ o'clock, also at the Grand Matinee at 2½ o'clock, Planche's drama of the

JACOBITE:

OR, CAVALIERS AND ROUNDHEADS.

To conclude with

IRELAND AS IT WAS.

Monday will be revived, in a style of great splendor, the TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

FAREWELL OF

WORRELL SISTERS.

Saturday Matinee and Night,

BELLE HELENE,

AND THE

GRAND DUCHESS.

Monday—Mrs. D. P. BOWERS. In active preparation, a new Play by Edward Falconer—"SNARE; OR WHAT CAN'T MONEY DO?"

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY, Feb. 22. Re-engagement of

Harry McCarthy and Miss Lottie Estelle.

The greatest Character Actors on the American Stage in new Acts, Songs and Dances.

GRAND MATINEE,

SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

D. B. HODGES, Business Manager.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. .... Managers.

Engagement Extraordinary.

THE ORIGINAL MAN FISH,

MR. HARRY GURR,

Brought to this country by the Hanlon Brothers, and for six months a leading sensation in New York, will appear

On Monday Evening Next,

In his Magnificent GLASS AQUARIUM, ten feet high and twenty square, Eating, Drinking Wine, Smoking, &c., UNDER WATER, with apparently as much ease as if it were his native element. A Most Wonderful Performance and

A Genuine Sensation.

CHICAGO VARIETIES,

Corner of Clark and Van Buren-sts. GRAND OPENING NIGHT this (SATURDAY) evening, Feb. 27. The largest and best Variety Company in the city, M'lle Eudora, May Melville, Edith Waren, Lena Bartel, James Woods, George Kurtz, Ned Fox, Master Johnny. Admission, 15 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 25 cents.

LIBRARY HALL.

FIVE NIGHTS, commencing TUESDAY, March 2.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Farewell visit of

KELLY & LEON'S CELEBRATED MINSTRELS,

From 720 Broadway, New York, prior to their departure for Europe.

Their entertainments will be given unabridged. The local *ensemble*, in point of elegance, will be the same which has delighted their fame in New York during their three years' stay.

"LEON,"

The great Burlesque Artist, will appear at each performance, together with the most talented and largest number of comedians ever combined in one company.

Tuesday and Wednesday—Grand Dutch nights.

Thursday and Friday—Barber Blu nights.

Saturday—Leon's Night. Grand Barber Blu Matinee Saturday, March 6, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Admission, 50c; Reserved Seats, 75c. Seats can be secured at Root & Cady's Music Store on and after Wednesday, the 24th. General price of admission to Matinee, 50c.

Benefit of the ONLY LEON, Saturday night, March 6th. PHILO A. CLARK, Agent.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE VOCAL ORGANS.—Pamphlet published and for sale [illegible] at WESTERN NEWS CO., Reynolds' Block, Chicago, by Prof. McCOY, of Crosby's Opera House. Statements by singers, speakers and invalids, of results to their voices and lungs; cases of cure of soreness, hoarseness, phlegm and dullness; old notes strengthened, new notes made; lost voices restored.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

Corner of Clark and Monroe-sts.

First week of

EDWIN RUPERT,

The great London Mimic, together with our mammoth company. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2½ o'clock. Admission 50 cents; Chairs 50 cents.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A small cottage, located on either the South or West Side, and convenient to the horse cars. Address, stating location and terms, C. H. KIRBY, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A good story-and-a-half cottage, with barn, or two-story house (brick or wood), with barn. Address F A B, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—Two business gentlemen want a furnished room, with breakfast, in a strictly private and first-class family, where home comforts may be enjoyed. Terms to be moderate. No boarding house keepers need reply. Address, with particulars, DR. ANDREWS, P. O. Box [illegible].

WANTED—To Rent—A good house with twelve or more rooms, modern improvements north of Twenty-second-st. To be occupied the middle of March or May 1st. Address D, 16 Lake-st., for four days, stating terms.

Lectures.

IMPEACHMENT

Of Christianity and its Doctrines.

On SUNDAY, Feb. 28, TWO MEETINGS will be held in Arlington Hall, corner Monroe and Clark-sts., under the auspices of the Liberal Association. In the morning, the

(Rev.) C. L. BALCH,

Recently persecuted for heresy, will lecture. Subject—"Shall we worship God or our Grandfathers?" In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the same Hall, addresses will be given by

Rev. JAMES WALKER,

Editor of The Liberal, and Rev. C. L. Balch, on the Failure of Dogmatic Christianity to meet the Demands of the Age.

The very bitter persecutions which Mr. Balch has recently undergone for loving humanity more than a creed, should call respectful attention to his addresses.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Auction Sales.

(Established 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants,

5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Carpets, R. C. Bedsteads, Glass, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery,

Five Billiard Tables, Three Piano Fortes, 330 New Half Barrels, 25 Caddies Plug Tobacco, Cigars, New Cutter, Sewing Machines, &c., &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 9½ o'clock at our salesrooms 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

500 PACKAGES OF GLASSWARE & CROCKERY, AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, March 2, at 10 o'clock a. m., at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 3 and 4, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPANISH DRY AND SLAUGHTER SOLE LEATHER, and BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, March 4, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

AUCTION.

SATURDAY, 27th Feb., at 10 a. m.,

At DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 42 Randolph-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

New and Second-hand Furniture,

Consisting of Parlor and Bedroom Suites, Wardrobes, Bureaus, &c., &c. Also, Ingrain, 2 and 3-ply Carpets, Oil Cloths, Silver-plated Ware.

ALSO,

7 Crates Very Finest English Crockery, assorted.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES,

Consisting of 180 Watches, of all kinds and qualities, Diamonds, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols and Clothing, from the celebrated house of Abrams & Co., of Cincinnati, commencing on Saturday, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock, and at 7 o'clock in the evening. This is a bona fide sale, as the goods will all be sold regardless of cost.

Sale at 176 South Clark-st.

W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—Tenement 312 South Wells-st., 3 rooms, pantries, &c., all in perfect order, by P. GEDDES, Room 7, No. 43 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—Immediately, the modern-built brick house, No. 33 Sixteenth-st. Hot and cold water, bathroom, gas, &c. Location very desirable. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A new 3-story and basement brick house of 13 rooms, with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, 18 Bishop-court, between Washington and Madison-sts.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Good rooms in brick building on northwest corner Rush and Kinzie-sts., in second story, over drug store. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—Rooms—Six nicely furnished rooms, with gas and water, to rent, or furniture for sale. Inquire at 277 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—Large furnished front room in private family, five minutes' walk from Court House. Rent low. Inquire at 265 South Clark-st., J. P. KENNEDY.

TO RENT—Several nicely furnished rooms, all front. Rent very reasonable, and pleasantly located at 212 South State-st.

TO RENT—Three furnished rooms for housekeeping, at 73 Huron-st.

TO RENT—Furnished lodging rooms, without board, cheap, comfortable and attended to. Also parlor and bedrooms, at 13 South Water-st., or 25 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—Handsomely furnished rooms, in Portland Block, for gentlemen only. Apply at Room 43.

TO RENT—Handsomely furnished rooms, with every convenience, in fine building, southeast corner North Clark and Water-sts. Apply at Room 38.

TO RENT—One large front room, with bed room, well furnished, suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen, in a private French family. References required. Apply at 139 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—Furnished (including cook stove), pleasant rooms, suitable for housekeeping, at 43 Peoria-st., between Madison and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms in the Mercantile Building, LaSalle-st. Apply at Room 51.

TO RENT—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a healthy locality, without board, or suitable for business. Call at 643 West Madison-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—Unfurnished rooms for keeping house, suitable for man and wife, in a private house, West Side. Terms reasonable. Inquire at 91 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—Rooms in Pope's Block, furnished and kept in order. Also a few unfurnished sleeping rooms, 137½ Madison-st., opposite Farwell Hall. References required. Apply at Room 41.

TO RENT—A furnished room on the first floor, suitable for two gentlemen, one block from the Post Office and two from Court House and Board of Trade. Apply at 99 Adams-st.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—On North Water-st., eighty feet west of Clark, in a new brick building, one or two lofts, 80x100 feet, well lighted on all sides, with steam power and a steam hoisting platform 8 feet x 8 inches by 12 feet, capable of holding four or five horse, situated at the side of a passage-way running through the building. Call or address E. L. GOWEN, 134 North Water-st.

TO RENT—Store No. 69 Randolph-st. occupied by James Durham & Co. S. B. HAVEN, No. 14 Larmon Block.

TO RENT—Store No. 72 Lake-st. to rent, and fixtures for sale. Inquire of ISAAC GREENEBAUM.

TO RENT—Any party wishing to rent room, with power for a few small lathes, for brass, iron or wood, or any small manufacturing business, cheap, apply at 64 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—The elegant stores in the Portland Block, Nos. 107 and 109 Dearborn-st., with or without the basement under same. THOS. LYMAN, Office No. 1, Portland Block.

TO RENT—Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturers can find excellent location, good room and abundant power, cheap, at corner Canal and Eighteenth-sts.

TO RENT—Store—With dwelling rooms above, and fixtures for sale, with a small stock millinery goods. Will sell cheap if applied for soon. Address B C, Tribune office.

TO RENT—$30 per month—Store on State-st., near Twenty-ninth. Apply at Nos. 6 and 8 River-st.

TO RENT—From May 1st, store and basement, No. 435 South Clark-st.; also office 4, No. 43 South Clark-st., at present occupied by the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. P. GEDDES, Room 7, No. 43 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—Desk room, or part of an office, with use of private office, with safe, front of Post Office. H. A. HIGLEY & CO., 77 and 78 Reynolds' Block.

TO RENT—A large storeroom and basement at 118 West Lake-st. Call at Room 3, No. 118 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—Basement, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts., in Reynolds' Block. A fine location for a saloon or barber shop. Apply to THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, 109 Madison-st.

To Lease.

TO LEASE—Dock, north side Stowell slip, 60 feet, entire or in lots to suit, for coal, wood or lumber. S. B. HAVEN, No. 14 Larmon Block.

TO LEASE—50x131 feet on Douglas-place or Thirty-fifth-st., only one block from north entrance of Great South Side Park. SAMPSON & DREW, Real Estate Agents, Metropolitan Block.

Pianos.

TO RENT—One hundred pianos, organs and melodeons for rent or for sale on time by paying a small amount down, and balance in instalments. Also, good second-hand pianos from $100 to $200. Apply at W. W. KIMBALL'S, 63 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—And to Rent—New and second-hand pianos. Rent applied on purchase if bought within a reasonable time. Prices very low. At 156 Clark-st. WM. CASPER.

FOR SALE—A first-class second-hand piano at 138 Park-av.

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—Near the corner of Fourth-av. and Polk-st., a pocket book containing seventy-two dollars in bank notes, some papers and a photograph of a little girl about eight years old. Whoever will return the same to 169 Fourth-av. will be liberally rewarded; or if the owner cannot afford to return the money, please return the picture to P. O. Box 456, Chicago, Ill.

LOST—Or taken by mistake, a lady's mink fur collar; also feather for hat, on Thursday evening, 25th, at Martine's Academy. The finder or person who took it will please return, or please address L A W, P. O. Box 416, or leave at the ladies' dressing room. The collar is valuable to the owner as they prize it very highly. L A W, P. O. Box 416.

LOST—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 24th, between Lake and Ontario-sts., a morocco pocket book, containing papers, &c. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to the owner at 361 West Lake-st.

FOUND—A red cow, with star on forehead, large horns and had on halter. Owner can have the same by paying for the advertisement and applying at No. 108 North Franklin-st.

Real Estate—City.

Unimproved.

FOR SALE—Michigan-av., 58½ feet south-west corner Madison-st.

Michigan-av., 26 feet, 60 feet south of Congress-st.

Michigan-av., 24 feet, near Eldridge-court.

Michigan-av., 121 feet, northeast corner Twenty-ninth-st.

Wabash-av., 50 feet, north of Thirtieth-st., east front.

Wabash-av., 25 feet, north of Thirty-second-st., east front.

Wabash-av., 25 feet, south of Fourteenth-st., east front.

Calumet-av., 75 feet, north of Twenty-fifth-st., east front.

Prairie-av., 50 feet, 300 feet north of Douglas-place, east front.

Kankakee-av., 50 feet, 150 feet south of Thirty-first-st., east front.

Calumet-av., 150 feet, southeast corner Illinois-st.

Michigan-st., 100 feet, northeast corner Pine-st.

North Clark-st., 96 feet, north west corner Belden-av.

West Jackson-st., 50 feet, east of Lincoln-st.

West Madison-st., 112 feet, south east corner Seeley-av.

Also, a large amount of other choice and desirable property. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—By M. C. Kelly, 137½ Madison-st.

1¼ acres on Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-third-st.

¼ acre on Forty-sixth-st., near Woodlawn.

¼ acre on Woodlawn, near Mason-st.

¼ acre corner Greenwood and Fiftieth-sts.

¼ acre on Cottage Grove-av., near Oakwood.

¼ acre Cottage Grove-av. and Elm-st., near city limits.

The above is the cheapest and most desirable property in market, near Kenwood, Hyde Park, Avondale, Boulevard, Dummy, and great South Side Park, and will positively be offered for two days only at present prices.

5 lots on Western-av., near Madison-st., very cheap.

FOR SALE—5 acres on Wabash-av. and State-st., corner of Fifty-fifth-st.

150x160 on Wabash-av., east front, between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts.

18x125 on Park-av., near Union Park.

10 lots 25x160 on Wabash and Michigan-avs., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.

1 new first-class 2-story and basement houses on Park-av., near Union Park.

Also, several choice pieces acre property on South and West Sides, near city limits.

A. R. WING & CO., 85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—10 acres less than half a mile south of city limits, subdivided into 134 lots fronting on State, Burnside, Butterfield, Pearson and Buddan-sts., and boulevard and sewer all-ways. Only $45,000 for this whole; one-third cash, balance one and two years at 8 per cent. Title perfect. This is a great bargain. This land can be resold at a large advance immediately, or sold at auction so as to realize a splendid profit. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Good lots on Alexander, Twenty-third, Bushnell, Wellington, Twenty-fifth, Kosciusko, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Sanger and Arnold-sts., between Wentworth and Stewart-avs. Also on Butterfield, between Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first-sts. Also on Hanover, Butler and Wallace-sts., between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-first-sts. Prices low. Title perfect. A small payment down, 5 years time. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—If taken at once, at a great bargain, 160 feet on Elm-st. boulevard, high and covered with trees, east front, and just south of Oakwood-st. Also, 10 acres on Park and boulevard, South Side. The two finest pieces on the market. A few more cheap lots in the Judge Davis Subdivision, on Twenty-sixth street, east of Wallace-st., on liberal terms. FISHER, STRONG & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Discounts for all cash—10 acres in Sec. 26, 38, 14, $12,000.

5 acres on Wilcox and Adams-sts., $1,000 to-day.

5 acres in Sec. 27, 39, 13, $1,000 per acre.

5 acres in Sec. 8, 38, 14, on Reuben-st. Only $1,900 per acre to-day.

GOODWILLIE, Otis' Block, 162 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Avenue property near the Park.

180 feet on Michigan-av., east front.

150 feet on Michigan-av., west front.

234 feet on Indiana-av., east front.

Between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts.

Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, No. 6 Larmon Block, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—South Side Boulevard—462 feet on east side of Kankakee-av., corner of Douglas place, 150 feet on Vernon-av., just south of Douglas place. This will be one of the most beautiful property connected with the South Side Park.

CARTER H. HARRISON, 96 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Block 4, Winston's addition—finest block south of city limits—at a great bargain if taken at once. Cheapest piece of property in market for a large capitalist to take hold of. 150 feet on Wabash-av. and State-st., north of Forty-seventh-st. (Mason-st.) WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—50 ft on Randolph-st., east of Elizabeth, only $6,500.

Lots on Wood-st., between Monroe and Adams.

Lots on Jackson-st., only $600 each.

25 ft on North LaSalle-st., between Oak and Maple.

100 ft on State-st., corner of Ontario. MEAD & COE, 154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Two beautiful lots on Prairie-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., east front, for sale this week. A bargain. Call at W. H. KNOWLES', Speer's Block, Room 2, or WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Rooms 1, 2 and 3.

FOR SALE—5 acres near Halsted and Twenty-second-sts., west front. Good for a planing mill. Railroad along the entire front. A good and safe investment. OLINGER, WALLER & CO., Room 7 Union Building.

FOR SALE—By Hulburd & Co., 78 LaSalle-st. On State-st., opposite depot at Englewood, near Sixty-second-st., 70 lots 25x125, at all prices and on very liberal terms. This is one of the choicest lots in market. Offered at low figures.

FOR SALE—40 acres in Sec. 25, on Strawberry Ridge, subdivided into five-acre lots; with separate mortgages on each, 1¾ miles west of city limits. Only $5,000 per acre—half cash; balance one and two years at 8 per cent. A bargain. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Lot 50 by 124 feet, southwest corner of Madison and Winchester-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Elegant new marble front dwelling, with marble mantels, marble wash stands, lot twenty-five (25) by one hundred and sixty (160) feet. Residence on Wabash-av. Apply to W. H. UNDERHILL, 115 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5 acres at the new station on Kinzie-st., 1½ miles west of city limits. Terms of payment, $1,000 cash, balance on time. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A fine piece of property on Fifty-first-st., fronting on the South Side Park, at a bargain, having 528 feet frontage. Price, $20,000. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Avenue property at Englewood, near between Sixtieth and Sixty-first-sts., east front, on large offered very cheap. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$200 will buy a lot 25x125 on a good street on the West Side, near cars, with good title and lease on it; sold by the owner as if EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 129 LaSalle-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—50 feet on Prairie-av., a bargain, $ [illegible] per foot, near Thirty-fourth-st. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Twenty acres of land in Sec. 16, town twenty-two (22), town thirty-nine (39), range thirteen (13). MRS. M. A. WATTS, by J. S. Vaughan, Attorney, Room 1, Fullerton Block.

FOR SALE—Lot 50 by 105 feet, on south side of Union-st., between Rush and Pine. Lot 50 by 96 feet, on the southwest corner of Pine and Indiana-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av., 100x187, east front, in first-class location, a great bargain for a short time below market value. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—20 acres in section 11, 39, 13, near the depot. 5 acres in section 11, 39, 13, near the depot. 4 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14, corner of Cottage Grove av. and Fifty-first-st. MEAD & COE, 154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—West Side Property—We are now offering for sale the finest 20-acre tract in the West Division, fronting on Madison-st. OLINGER, WALLER & CO., Room 7 Union Building.

FOR SALE—30 acres on Milwaukee-av., 17 acres at Tyler. Also, acres on S. W. Plankroad and other property. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 129 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—19½ acres in Sec. 23, 1½ miles west of city limits, on line of Sixteenth-st., only $1,000 for a day or two. This is very cheap, being below the market. Title perfect. Terms favorable. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—5 acres on corner of Twenty-second-st. and Western-av. Very choice property. OLINGER, WALLER & CO., Room 7 Union Building.

FOR SALE—At a decided bargain, a new first-class cottage house and lot, No. 330 West Indiana-st., between Reuben and Paulina, consisting of ten rooms, pantries and closets. Suitable for two families. Water in the kitchens. Price $1,800, part on time. Apply on the premises, down stairs.

FOR SALE—3 acres on West Adams, Jackson and Wilcox-sts., inside city limits, at a low price and on very liberal terms, if taken immediately. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—8 lots on Milwaukee-av., two blocks north of Wicker Park. Price $650 each. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Cheap and part on time—25, 30 or 50 feet, within two minutes' walk of northeast corner of the Great South Side Park. SAMPSON & DREW, Real Estate Agents, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—25x125 ft on Indiana-av., bet. Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., east front. Price $2,750. Terms, $1,250 cash, balance in one year at 8 per cent. Terms easy. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—At rock bottom prices, nearly two acres, near South Side Park and Boulevard, a little north Fifty-fifth-st., east Stewart-av. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—At a Decided Bargain—Lot 30 by 124 feet, on south side of Warren-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts. Part on time. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—10 acres near city limits and fronting on Grand-av. at a low price and on easy terms. OLINGER, WALLER & CO., Room 7 Union Building.

FOR SALE—Lots on Adams, Jackson, Hastings, Mitchell, Reuben and Pearl sts. and Waverley-av. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 129 LaSalle-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—Business Property—79 by 130 feet, east side of Wabash-av., between Madison and Monroe. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—17 acres just west of city limits, north of Twelfth-st., very cheap for cash. OLINGER, WALLER & CO., Room 7 Union Building.

FOR SALE—By S. E. Gross & Co., Room 26 Mercantile Building, 116 LaSalle-st.

239 ft. Wabash-av. and State-st., near Fifty-first-st.

50 ft. Wabash-av., near Forty-first-st.

50 ft. Wabash-av. and Michigan-av.

Opposite the park. For three days only.

FOR SALE—69x125 between Bloomingdale-road and Waubansia-av.—$1,300; one half cash, balance in one year. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—1,188 feet on Wabash-av. and State-st., north of Mason-st. (Forty-seventh-st.). Price $30 per foot. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Rare Chance—One acre river front, improved, on North Side, suitable for manufacturing purposes, for ten days, or will exchange for house and lot. Call or address W H, 124 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Lot 75x125, south front on Adams, between Monroe and Lincoln-sts. GEO. DUCKER, at Field, Leiter & Co.'s, State-st.

FOR SALE—10 acres in section 3, Town 39, Range 13. Address OWNER, Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—The e ½ of s e ¼ section 36, 40, 13. This property is just one half mile west of city limits, near the proposed park, and will be sold at a great bargain. Apply to GEO. G. POPE, Room 16 Booms Block, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, five acres, fronting on South Side Park, subdivided into 50 lots. LISCOTT & SMITH, No. 4 Reynolds' Block, Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 acres outside the new Northwestern Park, subdivided into single acre blocks. A bargain. DAVIS & TILTON, 148 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Bargain—Five acres between Egandale and Ingleside-ave., fronting on South Side Park. Will be sold very cheap, on easy terms, if taken at once. Inquire at Room 15 Oriental Building to-day.

FOR SALE—For about one-half their value, 16 lots fronting the Car Works. Think of it—a Wentworth-av. lot for $600. Will sell all or in part. Call on the owner, at office of SAMPSON & DREW, Room 11, Major Block.

FOR SALE—30x150 to 20 ft alley on North LaSalle-st., between Oak and Maple-sts. One of the best building lots on the street. Apply to 156 North Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Indiana-av., 50x178½ ft at $85 per foot, near Thirty-fifth-st. Also 50x178½ ft near Thirty-sixth-st. at same price—east front. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Four acres on Milwaukee-av., near city limits. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—25x181 feet on State-st., near Thirty-second. Price $110 per foot. Call at Room 1 Bryan's Block.

Real Estate—City.

Unimproved.

FOR SALE—West Side Acres—1 acre in Rockwell's Addition, between Adams and Jackson-sts., west of Smith.

7¾ acres on Division-st., northwest corner of Hoyne-st.

West Side Lots—6 lots on Carroll-st., between Ann and Elizabeth. Very cheap.

5 lots on Monroe-st., between Reuben and Paulina.

400 feet on Reuben, near Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

20 lots on Laflin, Taylor and Nixon-sts., in block 42. Other lots and blocks in various parts of the city.

CARTER H. HARRISON, 96 Randolph-st.

Improved.

FOR SALE—West Washington-st. property:

Two-story and basement brick (Mansard roof) and lot, near Curtis.

Brick house and lot, 100 by 165 feet, southeast corner of Washington and Curtis.

Three marble fronts corner of Sheldon.

Frame building and lot, 60 feet near Reuben.

Three marble fronts and lots, with brick barns, near Page.

Two bricks and lots, with frame barns, near Wood.

A two-story and basement brick house of 11 rooms, modern improvements and lot, with barn, near Lincoln-st. Price, $9,500; part on time.

Vacant lot, 60 by [illegible] feet, southeast corner of Lincoln.

Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—By Blake & Sutherland, Room 5, No. 33 Dearborn-st.

House and lot, 127 Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st., lot 50 feet east front, good house and barn. $16,000.

Fine house on Twenty-second-st., near Calumet-av. $20,000.

House and 302 Michigan-av., two frame houses on brick basements, with 50 feet lot 41x176. $16,500.

New brick house on Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st. $14,000.

The very desirable two-story frame house on brick basement, No. 101 Warren-av. $6,500.

Also, 65 lots, lying between the Holden School and Adams-st. Horse cars run within a block.

FOR SALE—Indiana-av. Property:

A first-class brick house, and lot 50x175 feet, brick barn, near Eighteenth-st.

First-class frame house, and lot 66x180 feet, east front, near Twentieth-st.

First-class frame, and lot 50x180 feet, east front, near Twenty-fourth-st.

First-class frame and lot, east front, near Twenty-first-st.

Two new bricks, northeast corner Twenty-ninth-st.

SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Brick house on Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.

Brick house on Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

105 Calumet-av., near Twenty-third-st.

House and lot on Washington-st., near Eighteenth-st. MEAD & COE, 154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Choice residence, West Randolph-st., near Elizabeth, only $7,000 down. Two-story frame, 14 rooms, modern improvements, in best order; lot 28x126, east front. Very cheap, easy terms. GOODWILLIE, Otis' Block, 162 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Two new three-story frame buildings on State-st., near Thirteenth, with lease of lot, stores on first floor and tenements above. Rents for 20 per cent on the investment. Will sell for $6,000, if taken soon. H. S. HEBARD, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Neat cottage of 9 rooms, and lot 25x100 feet. Inquire on premises, 465 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A two-story frame dwelling, with lot, southwest corner of Erie and Franklin-sts. Price $5,500. Terms easy. H. S. HEBARD, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A new two-story and basement brick house of 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot, with barn, on Washington-st., near Lincoln. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—$700—Cottage, 7 rooms, on Pearce-st.; very cheap lease renting at $21. July 1st down. A bargain. GOODWILLIE, Otis' Block, 162 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—House and lot, southwest corner Harrison and Aberdeen-sts., very desirable location. Will be sold cheap—part cash, balance on time. 12 rooms, well finished. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—House with 10 rooms, No. 329 West Madison-st., to be removed in ten days. Price $1,200. Inquire at the house or No. 68 South Market-st. H. S. HILL.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Ten and one-half acres north of South Haven, Mich., with comfortable house, 125 black cap raspberries that will bear the coming summer, 100 Delaware grape roots that will bear a partial crop the coming summer, about 250 peach trees, the majority of them three years old this spring, 450 quince trees, 100 five years, balance of them two to four years old in spring. Cheap for cash. In visiting the place call on C. M. SHEFFER, near the place for sale. South Haven contains about 2,000 inhabitants and rapidly increasing.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—Two lots near Central Park, New York City. Also, 160 acres heavy timbered land in Wis. Will exchange for Chicago city property only. For terms, apply at 43 East Harrison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—The best chance in Illinois for men wanting farms near to good towns, 950 acres of splendid prairie and timber, partially improved, near Ashkum, the south of Buckley, and three miles north of Loda, in Iroquois Co., 100 miles south of Chicago, on the Ill. Cent. R. R. Can be divided into five or more farms, with sufficient timber for fence on each, having a spring creek running through it. Can be sold cheap to close up an estate. If sold at once. Call on the Solicitor, or D. K. PEARSONS, 14 M. E. Church Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Only $1,000 to-day—45-acre improved farm, a mile from Gibson Station, in Indiana, 18 miles from Chicago, on M. C. R. R. Small house, barn, &c. GOODWILLIE, 162 Madison-st., Otis' Block.

FOR SALE—A farm of about 300 acres, 2 miles from Lockport, Ill., good soil, 5 miles of fence, 2 barns, a good house, good water, &c., small orchard, every-bearing springs. Will be sold cheap. Call on or address ISU WIGHTMAN, Lockport, Ill.

Business Chances.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps in one of the best towns in the State. A rare opportunity. Address ORTON, Tribune office.

A BARGAIN—A splendid Saloon on South Clark-st. (basement) for sale, with fifteen months' lease. Rent only $25 per month. Apply immediately at 213 South Clark-st., Chicago.

A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY store, doing a good and rapidly increasing business. Location as good as can be found in the city, and rent low. For any person who has $5,000 to invest this is a rare opportunity. Pays well now, and with a very little effort business can be doubled. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address G S, Tribune office.

ANY PERSON HAVING $600, cash or property, can purchase an interest in a new toy, that will make a fortune in two years. Address Box 361, Chicago.

AS THE SUBSCRIBER INTENDS GOING East, he will sell out his entire stock of confectionery and fixtures, &c. The location for business is the best in town. Address J K M, Tribune office.

ASSORTED STOCK OF MILLINERY goods—invoice four or five thousand dollars—will be exchanged for Chicago or other property. Address MILLINERY, Tribune office.

CASH FOR SECOND HAND FURNITURE.—Parties having second-hand furniture for sale can hear of a cash purchaser by addressing S. DANIELS, Post office.

FLOURING MILL for sale, two run of stones, good boiler and engines, all machinery of the best kind, in good location, in Central Illinois. Will be sold at much less than its value, to close a partnership. Address P. O. Box 786, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Our factory and 8-horse-power engine, shafting, &c., on leased ground at low rent. Suitable for cabinet making, moulding, or planing; also for turning or scroll sawing. Reason for selling, too small for present business. Building is about 40x60 feet, 3 stories. Will be sold at a bargain. Price $2,500. Apply on the premise, 34 and 36 Wayman-st., or 71 Lake-st. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO.

FOR SALE—Thirty counties in Northern Illinois in the Plastic Slate Roofing Company at a bargain, if applied for soon. Cash or good property taken in exchange for the same. WHITTACKER & RAYMOND, 188 and 190 Washington-st., Chicago.

FIXTURES FOR SALE and restaurant to rent, in a good location. Can be had at a bargain. Address E Z Z, Tribune office.

HARDWARE, STOVE AND TIN STORE for sale on West side. Good reasons for selling. A good chance for a man with $1,000 or $1,500 if applied for soon. Address J J, Tribune office.

HAT STORE FOR SALE—A first-class location, doing a good trade. Apply to KEITH BROS., 41 and 79 Wabash-av.

LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE for sale cheap, with the horses, carriages, harnesses, sleighs, &c., in the town of Sandwich, Ill. ED. BROWN, Proprietor.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, first-class stock for sale, in one of the best locations in the Northwest. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Terms liberal. Address, for one week, STEWART, Box 11, Rockford, Ill.

ONE FOUR-STORY BRICK FLOURING MILL, steam engine and boiler, all complete, in the best wheat county in Indiana, for sale or trade for city property or improved farm. Inquire of M. L. PEARCE, 173 State-st.

ONE-HALF OR THE WHOLE of my wholesale grocery and manufacturing business for sale. Any person with $3,000 or $4,000 to invest will find no better chance than this. R G, Tribune office.

PAPER MILL for sale. Being unable to give it my personal attention, I will sell the Rock Island Paper Mill cheap. H. HAKES, Proprietor, Rock Island, Ill.

STEAM FLOURING MILL AND DISTILLERY for sale, known as Pratt's Mills, St. Peter, Minn., capacity of mill 150 brls per day, four run of stone. A cooper shop, office, and stone hog house. Land 150 feet front by 180 deep, on Minnesota River. Plenty of wheat and waterpower at this point to stock mill year round. Price of wheat now $1 per cord. Distillery, stone building with machinery complete. Both situated about 1,000 feet from the depot. Valley R R. Depot. Will sell together or separate on terms favorable. For further particulars address, or call on, the subscriber at St. Peter, Minn. B. F. PRATT. Refer to LOW BROTHERS & CO., 165 Washington-st., Chicago.

STOCK, STAND AND FIXTURES of a retail shoe store for sale, located in a flourishing town, 80 miles from Chicago, now doing a good business. Inquire of S. CUMMINGS, 19 Lake-st.

STOCK OF HARDWARE, also lease and fixtures of store, for sale or exchange for real estate. In the best location in the city for wholesale and retail trade. Here is a rare chance for any one who wishes to engage in the hardware business. For particulars, apply to ISAAC GREENEBAUM, 31 and 33 LaSalle-st.

STOVE AND HARDWARE STORE for sale, in a good location, on West Side. Will be sold at a bargain. Low rent and long lease. Good reasons given for selling. Capital required, $2,000 to $2,500. Address P D, Tribune office.

TANNERY AND CURRYING SHOP for sale, with boiler and engine, tools and stock, also stock in harness shop and leather store. This is a rare chance for business, as there is no competition near. Will be sold at a bargain. Satisfactory reasons for selling. For particulars, apply to FRANK SAWYER, 209 Lake-st., or J. WEIL & BROS., 20 Market-st., Chicago, or W. MASON, Yorkville, Ill. A No. 1 collar maker wanted.

THE APPARATUS, fixtures, office furniture and general business of a rectifying and wholesale liquor house. Inquire of or address J. F. THOMPSON, 196½ South Water-st.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY for sale. The Berwick Mill, in Warren County, Ill., is offered for sale at a bargain. The building is 36 by 40 feet, three stories high, with ten acres of ground and three good dwelling houses, and connecting with two run of four-foot burrs, and is in perfect order for running. Address THOMPSON BROOKS, Berwick, Ill.

WHOLE OR TWO-THIRDS interest in a first-class wholesale and retail business, in one of the best locations in Chicago for sale at a bargain. Capital required, about $8,000. Address C O, Tribune office.

Machinery.

CUSTOM-MADE LEATHER BELTING for sale, manufactured by MUNSON & WHITMARSH, 36 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—Engines, portable, stationary, hoisting and marine, 4 to 50 horse; Pay's Trip Hammer; Foreman's Iron-clad Burr Stone Mills. M. M. AMES, 26 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—Stationary and portable steam engines, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20 and 25 horse-power. Also engines for threshing, mounted on iron wheels. Call at 39 Lake-st. A. N. WOOD & CO.

FOR SALE—Portable and stationary engines, all sizes and makes, new and second-hand; saw, shingle and lath mills, belting, &c. Second-hand machinery bought. W. McGREGOR, 38 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—Portable and stationary engines, iron planers, engine lathes, upright drills, bolt cutters, Sturtevant blowers, Knowles' steam pumps, wood-working machinery of all kinds, belting, &c., and a general assortment of machinists' supplies, at reduced prices. Send for circular. C. L. RICE & CO., 108 East Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Portable engines, second-hand. One 25 and 13-inch horse power. Also, two new 8-horse portable engines and saw mills. Address [illegible].

Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell twenty of the fastest selling articles in the world. Don't fail to call and examine them. O. R. STANFORD & CO., 125 State-st.

WANTED—A clerk in a retail drug store. One who thoroughly understands the business. Must be strictly temperate and of good character, and well recommended. Preference one who speaks Canadian French. Apply by letter, to Box 28, Kankakee, Ill.

WANTED—A competent man to act as foreman in a small woollen mill. None need apply unless willing to take hold and work. Must not be over 40 years of age. Address C. A. WHEELER, Preston, Fillmore County, Minn.

WANTED—A number of active, intelligent men are wanted, to canvass the city for Life and Accident Insurance. Salaries and commissions will be paid to good men. Apply at Room 14 Mercantile building.

WANTED—By a wholesale grocery house, a travelling salesman. Must be a good business man, thoroughly acquainted with the business, and have a good country acquaintance, with experience as a traveller, and able to give his entire time to the interest of his employers. No others need apply. Address P. O. Drawer 5694.

WANTED—Salesmen—$600 to $1,000. References required. We want these men to sell goods by sample and make collections for our own house. Apply at CURTIS & BOSTWICK'S, over 133 and 135 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Two salesmen of experience, and one of little or no experience, to whom permanent employment and liberal salaries will be given. Apply at R. H. CURRAN & CO.'S, 13 Speed's Block.

WANTED—Press boy, at 197 West Madison-st. One who is willing to work over-time.

WANTED—A carriage-trimmer, at No. 699 State-st. None but first-class workmen need apply. L. F. HATHAWAY.

WANTED—By the Security Life Ins. Co., a competent man, on salary, to travel. Also, special agents for city business, to whom extra inducements will be offered. Apply to C. H. BAKER, General Agent, 108 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Immediately, a good, experienced negative photograph operator. Report in person to W. R. BOWMAN, care of A. Hesler, 113 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—An experienced man to run a circular saw. None other need apply, at 24 (basement) West Washington-st. E. A. PECK.

WANTED—Immediately, three men to canvass for Stencil Plates. From $5 to $10 per day made easily. None but those meaning business need apply. Office 77 and 78 Reynolds' Block. H. A. HIGLEY & CO.

WANTED—A man and his wife to live in the basement of a house for two or three months, while the family is absent. Must have good references. Call at Room 2, No. 95 Dearborn-st.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—Laborers and mechanics will be furnished employment, also contractors, merchants, manufacturers, hotel-keepers and others can be supplied with good reliable male and female help, by applying at the office of THE SWEDISH EMIGRANT ASSOCIATION, Hamilton Block, 14 North Clark-st.

WANTED—Assistant bookkeeper, shipping clerk, porter, watchman, brakeman and fireman. Apply at 94 Dearborn-st., Room 2. Applicants by mail enclose 10 cents and address Box 851.

WANTED—Men seeking situations, and those wanting help should apply at 128 East Washington-st., Room 19. Only first-class EMPLOYMENT OFFICE in the city. Correspondents send for reply.

WANTED—400 laborers on the South Pacific R. R. Highest wages and steady work guaranteed. Work will last two years. For transportation apply to C. L. HOLMES, our agent, 28 Clark-st., Room 1. T. McKISSOCK, Chief Engineer S. P. R. R.

WANTED—50 laborers to go out 25 miles in the country, to-day. Steady work and good wages. Also, an experienced boy to feed press. Apply at Room 8, No. 59 South Clark-st. HUNTER & WOOD.

Wanted—Female Help.

House Servants.

WANTED—Two girls in a private family, at Hyde Park—one to do cooking and laundry work, and the other to do chamber work and take care of children. English or Scotch preferred. Reference required. Call at 184 Lake-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 313 Huron-st.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a small family, at 337 North Wells st. German preferred.

WANTED—Immediately, a good girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 491 West Lake-st.

WANTED—First-class dining-room girls. BARNES HOUSE, corner of West Randolph and Canal-sts.

WANTED—A competent girl to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 332 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework in a small family, at 463 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A fully competent Norwegian girl, as chambermaid. Apply at 279 Ontario-st.

WANTED—10 German, 8 American and 6 Swedish girls, immediately, to fill situations now open. All wanting help to call at our office, Room 8, No. 59 South Clark-st. HUNTER & WOOD.

WANTED—A good girl, German or Norwegian, to do general housework in a private family, at 21 East Jackson-st.

WANTED—3 waiter girls. Call at 88 Monroe-st., in basement, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework in a small family, a short distance from the city. Apply to S. THOMSON, 26 Randolph-st.

WANTED—Immediately, an intelligent girl, between 20 and 30 years of age, in the country 50 miles, to accompany a lady on a tour through Europe. Unexceptionable references required as to integrity and respectability. Address TOURIST, Tribune office.

WANTED—Immediately—2 laundresses, 3 cooks, a nurse or a Wilcox machine, 6 experienced upper hands, 6 good girls for general housework; also, parties wishing help to call at INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 155 East Washington-st., Room 20, up-stairs.

WANTED—Two accomplished lady singers, for a travelling troupe. Call at Room 26, No. 115 South Clark-st., Calhoun Block.

WANTED—Girls to work in a bindery. Apply at SPALDING & LAMONTE'S, No. 158 Lake-st.

WANTED—A girl to work in a boarding house, to cook and do general housework. A good girl good wages will be given. Apply at 329 West Madison-st.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—By an experienced dressmaker, dressmaking or plain sewing to do by the day, in private families, at moderate rates. Good references given. Call at or address 217 West Adams-st.

WANTED—To Buy—Fine watches and diamonds for cash. J. B. CHAMBERS & CO., 128 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Persons to call and try the Star Laundry, 75 North State-st., corner Indiana, where work is done in the quickest and best style, at low prices. MISS E. LAKE, Proprietress.

WANTED—Watches of all kinds—Old broken, also good watches, old gold, silver, guns, pistols, musical instruments, &c. Highest price paid in cash at J. C. BARTLETT'S, 340 East Madison-st.

WANTED—Merchants, milliners, grocers, barbers, dressmakers, and everybody who keeps a showcase or deals in Yankee notions and everything salesmen of all kinds to call and examine our [illegible]. We will pay all your expenses to Chicago and return if you do not think it is strictly true. I contract the two last selling 25 cent articles in America, on which you can make from $10 to $20 a day selling them and we will not interfere. One sample by mail $1.25. Call at the hotel, room 800, St. Charles Hotel Parlor, 410 South Clark-st. A. MASSEY.

WANTED—To purchase a drug store in Illinois, Missouri or Southern Iowa. Sales must not be less than $5,000 per annum. Address, stating terms, &c., S. O. BUDD, Muncie, Indiana.

WANTED—To loan money on houses on leased lots, merchandise in warehouses, furniture and all other good personal securities. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

WANTED—Married ladies (under 45 years of age) or their husbands, to send their address, with red stamp, for a circular on something to them of the utmost importance. Address Lock Box 5641, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A stock of goods ($15,000 worth or so) for a country store, in exchange for houses, lots, &c., in, and farms near a thriving manufacturing town in Wisconsin. Apply to TUCKER & RICHIE, 3 Major Block.

WANTED—A second-hand Taylor band-press, No. 4 or 5. Address "OBSERVER," Keithsburg, Ill.

WANTED—To loan $1,000, without interest, on good security on real estate, to any one giving a good situation, with moderate salary, to an able young man. References given. Address A K, Tribune office.

WANTED—Something to do. Work is what I want, of any kind. Can speak the German and Scandinavian languages, and am capable of doing anything. Address CHARLES, Tribune office.

Boarding and Lodging.

6 Eldridge-court.—A suite of three or four elegant unfurnished rooms, on first floor, suitable for a family, who can live in first-class style; also, single rooms.

14 Third-av.—6 or 8 gentlemen can obtain furnished rooms, with good board. Terms reasonable.

13 South Green-st.—One or two furnished or unfurnished rooms to rent, with or without board, suitable for gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

69 West Monroe-st.—One large front room, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board.

84 Adams-st.—Two gentlemen can have pleasant rooms, with board. Also a few day boarders.

110 North Dearborn-st.—A nicely furnished alcove parlor and a large room with two closets, on first floor; suite of unfurnished front rooms and one furnished room, on second floor, at reasonable rates, to parties wishing permanent board. Bathroom, gas, &c., in house.

123 and 125 West Madison-st.—Furnished rooms to rent, with board, in brick building.

131 Michigan-av.—Splendidly furnished rooms and first-class board can be had.

148 Monroe-st., two blocks from Court House—Board and room on first floor, for one young lady, at a moderate price. Piano, gas, bath, &c. Day board, $5 per week. No better table set in the city at the price.

159 South Halsted-st.—An elegant suite of furnished rooms; also one or two single rooms to let, with board. Cars pass the door.

231 Wabash-av.—Board, with or without rooms.

247 Indiana-st., near Clark.—Two gentlemen can find room and board.

300 and 302 Wabash-av.—Suites of parlors, for families, single rooms, and day board.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—Parlor and bedroom furnished, and modern conveniences, suitable for gentleman, wife and child, where there are few or no other boarders preferred. Location not far from City Hall, on Wabash or Michigan-avs., or in the vicinity. Address C A L, care Miller & Drew, 114 LaSalle-st.

BOARD—By a young lady, in a private family. West or South Side preferred. Address, stating terms, Miss A., Tribune office.

BOARD—By a gentleman and wife, a suite of rooms or one large room, with board. Must be convenient to business. Wabash or Michigan-av. preferred. Please address M D, Post Office.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Pressed bricks. Inquire at Blue Island, of JOHN SLEIGHT.

FOR SALE—Furniture, cheap—$800 cash, balance in two or four months—The entire furniture, nearly new, of a nine-room house, everything necessary for housekeeping. The house to rent, convenient to street cars, and can be rented. If applied for immediately. Address DIXON, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A new Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine, never been in use. Figures low. Address J W A, Drawer 5906, Chicago.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—One second-hand cutter, $25; also, a family sleigh. Cheap. Will trade for horse, wagon, harness or buggy. To be seen at 699 State-st. L. F. HATHAWAY.

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young man wishes a situation at some kind where he can make himself generally useful. Has formerly been employed as coachman, fully understands the care of horses and is a fair penman. Would accept of any position where he could be at work. Address C S G, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young man who has had eight years' experience in the wholesale and notion business, wishes a position as salesman. Address L P, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, in any respectable business. He is perfectly acquainted with the English, German, Scandinavian and other modern languages, and single bookkeeping, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Employment is more object than salary. Best of city references given. Please address S F W, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By a young man and wife, newly married. Man as coachman, wife to do housework. Would not object to going in country. Address, for two days, ENGLISHMAN, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man and wife to work on a farm. Will carry on a farm on shares. Good credentials furnished. Address A B C, Tribune office, or call at Room 17 Larmon Block, corner Washington and Clark-sts.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a thoroughly scientific and practical bookkeeper, at a moderate salary. Best of references given as to ability and trustworthiness. Address J, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man just from New York, as coachman in a private family. He is well accustomed to horses and all kinds of housework. Please direct JAMES JOHNSON, 37 Illinois-st., Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a married man, aged 23, as salesman, groom, book-keeper, or to travel with a horse to solicit orders or collect. Would go on a farm; thoroughly understands care of horses; would be willing to make himself useful; fourteen years' experience in the grocery business; would be glad of anything. Wages could obtain a livelihood; salary low. Address A, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a steady, experienced married man as bar-tender in a hotel or in a wholesale grocery or dry goods house. Strictly temperate. Good references. Address F, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—To Merchant Tailors—A first-class cutter and thoroughly practical man, who has had 12 years' experience in the business, is open for engagement. Will be willing to go to a good country town. Address F A R, Tribune office.

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young lady, 21 years of age, well educated and amiable, desires a situation as governess in a private family. No objection to travel. Address, and reference given. Post Office Box 4, Exeter, N. H.

SITUATION—Wanted—A healthy young woman wishes a place as wet nurse. Inquire of Mrs. LANGE'S, 385 Rush-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady as sempstress in a private family. Capable of all kinds of family sewing and fine work of all descriptions. Call at 288 Kankakee-av.

SITUATION—Wanted By a German lady as good dressmaker and hairdresser, as housekeeper, or seamstress. Please direct letters to A E, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted By a young girl to do general housework in a small private family. Good references given. Address, for two days, MARY McLOUGHLIN, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two competent girls, one to do second work, and the other general housework, in a private family. Good references given. Call, for two days, in the basement, at South Clinton-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a well educated French lady as governess in an American family, where she could make herself generally useful. She can teach French, music and drawing. Good references given. Address E D, Box 868, Ottawa, Ill., or call at 2 Randolph-st., in store.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent colored girl, as first-class cook. None other need apply. Best of city references given if required. Or would do the general housework in a small family. Address C H F, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—For German, Norwegian, Swede, English and Canadian girls, sewing, nurse and general housework girls, help for hotels and restaurants, in city or country. Mrs. BALLAM'S office, 155½ State-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced cook, well recommended. Call at or address for three days Intelligence Office, 155 East Washington-st., Room 20.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent person in a small private family, to cook, wash and iron. Apply at 44 Pierce-st., West Side.

SITUATION—Wanted—To do cooking or second work in a private family where there is another girl employed. Good references given. Call at 351 Fourth-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—To do second work or general housework in some small private family. Good references, if required, from last employer. Address J M, Tribune office.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN, in both English and German. Thoroughly reliable guide, written in a familiar style with a table of symptoms to facilitate the diagnosis of disease, embracing the Allopathic, Homoeopathic, Hydropathic, Eclectic and Herbal modes of treatment, and indorsed by the highest medical authority in this country. It contains the matter of 14 medical books condensed into one 8vo. of 750 pages. Price, cloth bound, $3. Agents are meeting with rapid sales. One agent in Pennsylvania sold 100 copies in one week; another 86 in one week. Another reports 240 in the last two weeks. Another has averaged 10 per day for the last two months. One man writes: "I am getting along well; I have sold the Family Physician I have saved my family a doctor bill but my boy's life," &c. It is of great practical value, and is emphatically the book for the people. Agents wanted in every county. Send for circulars giving full particulars. Address J. S. GOODMAN & CO., Publishers, 4 Custom House-place, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

AGENTS—Wanted—In all parts of the West. No capital required, besides that we will give profitable employment to such as will advertise we can give the best of references as to our character. None others need apply. Address, with references, A. PARKHURST & CO., Box 326, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted — Ladies only—For something new, desirable, saleable, durable, cheap and profitable. Profits 300 per cent. Two dozen can be sold in every family. Enclose two stamps for circular and information to Mrs. M. Madison-st., Or address Mrs. W. M. WORDEN, Drawer 5955, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—OUR FAMILY DOCTOR AND RECIPE BOOK. $2 grounded to every agent; $1 to every subscriber. Agents wanted for childhood, manhood and old age, containing in plain language, free from medical terms, the causes, symptoms and cure of disease in every form. Together with over 1,000 recipes, worth the gold—invaluable for daily reference in every family, farmer, mechanic, merchant and everybody. Contains over 400 pages. Any agent of the kind in the market. Agents at once, stating territory desired, GOODSPEED & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY, a work descriptive of the Virtues and the Vices, the Mysteries, Miseries and Crimes of New York City. It contains 35 fine engravings, and is the spiciest, most thrilling, instructive and cheapest work of the kind published. Only $2.50 per copy. Agents are selling from 20 to 30 per day. One in South Bend, Ind., reports 38 subscribers the first day. One in Marion, Ohio, 38 in two days. For terms, Ohio, 38 in two days, and a full description of the work. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 126 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Caution.—Inferior works of a similar character are being circulated. See that the books you buy contain 35 fine engravings and sell at $2.50 per copy.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell the celebrated Meteor Safety Hand Lamp, Magic Pocket Cigar Lighter, Dr. Footes's Improved Eye-Sharpener, Fire Match, Sawyer's Crystal Blueing, Diamond or Golden Pens, Diamond Cement, Prepared Glue, Universal Can Opener, Golden Eagle, Parlor Gem, Parisian Polish, Microscopic Views, Cheapest and Fault Massey's Novelty Salt Lamp, and many other very fast-selling articles. We will furnish with ordinary energy can make $10 per month clear of all expenses. We cordially invite all desirous of engaging in the profitable business to call and examine for themselves, or send for catalogues. O. R. STANFORD & CO., 125 State-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the AMERICAN SPRING STEEL NEEDLES and eight other selling articles, paying $5 to $25 per day all the year round. We are determined to give agents larger profits than any other concern in America. Samples for 25c, or sample paper and circular, the 50c. worth $1. SMAX & CO., 67 Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted — For DR. MARCH'S NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE. Sells beautiful thought, splendid illustrations, elegant clear type, beautiful binding and rapidity of sale have no equal. Agents are making $100 to $200 per month, according to ability and energy. Send for circulars to ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Wanted—$150 per month can be made, by either sex, with Linington's Nickel Spring Steel Needles and Sewing Silk Sample sent, to be paid for if satisfactory. LININGTON, 39 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY. How to double the crops and the profits on stock; how to make times the quantity of all farm crops to an acre. 250 pages—140 engravings. Agents can make from $100 to $200 per month, according to ability and energy. Send for a circular to ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Wanted—$25 to $50 per day, paid to male or female with a light and pleasant. Smart agents clear $25 per day. Sample 30 cents; 25 cents for Bookkeepers. Apply for papers, or 25 cents for double sample, to W. CHAPPELL, 27 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For a new book to be issued, which will eclipse everything of the kind ever issued. Address A. STODDARD & CO., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the FARMERS AND MECHANICS' MANUAL, by Geo. E. Waring, Jr. The work contains over 350 pages, handsomely illustrated with over 20 engravings. Agents are meeting with great success. It is giving universal satisfaction. Send for circular, giving full particulars. ADDRESS C. L. LEY, Publisher, 40 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—Oreide Jewelry, every variety. Ladies' sets—pin and rings, and two red stones. Sleeve-buttons and studs, same price. BRIGHAM, BISHOP & CO.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—To take the place of retiring partner in a large steam saw mill in the vicinity of New York. Business already established. Address E CROMWELL, box 346, Jersey City, N. J.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a profitable first-class manufacturing business, in one of the best To an active man, with $50 cash, $200 per week can be guaranteed. 10 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a well established hardware and stove business. A rare chance. Long lease and cheap rent. The whole business is preferred. Inquire at Nowlin & Co., 226 South Clark-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—With about $1,500, by a smart man, who is not afraid to work, to introduce a new article of great merit, and to take an interest in a paying business. For particulars, call at Room 7, No. 180 Madison-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $200 in a staple business of the city. Address, 180 Madison-st., Room 7.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a real estate, 5 years established business. Address STATE, Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—A good business man, with [illegible] can secure half interest in a well established office, paying well. Come and investigate.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $5,000 to join an experienced hardware man to buy out one of the best retail hardware stores in the city. Address T. A. MILL, Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—A man of good business qualifications and capital of $5,000 to $10,000 to cash or real estate, to join the advertiser, who has an excellent opening for himself and capital in an established business by addressing [illegible], care Carrier No. 8.

Personal.

PERSONAL—If Miss Charlotte Ann [illegible] address Frank, Wright House, she will hear of her old friend A. D. TIPPLE.

PERSONAL—Will Benjamin [illegible] please send word to his brother [illegible] where he can be found, [illegible] of West Randolph and Union [illegible] LIAN.

PERSONAL—[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The Future Cabinet Officers Yet Unknown.

Ridiculous Conduct of the Pennsylvania Men.

The Testimonial to Lieutenant General Sherman.

Kansas First Ratifies the Constitutional Amendment.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.

RAILROAD SCHEMES.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands, following in the wake of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, ordered its Chairman to report back nearly all railroad schemes, and ask to be discharged. Papers thus returned to the Senate made a medium armful. Among those prospects were a road from Lawrence, Kansas, to the Mexican border, with a grant of forty sections to the mile; Fort Scott and Santa Fe, forty sections; Denver and El Paso, twenty sections; Oregon branches of the Pacific Railroad, forty sections; Irving, Kansas, to Albuquerque and Santa Fe, twenty sections; New Orleans and Selma, alternate sections; Fort Royal and Augusta, one hundred thousand acres and half a million dollars, making, in all, fully fifty-seven million acres of land.

HOUSE ELECTIONS.

The Ohio delegation held a caucus last night, Senator Schenck in the chair, and Mr. Beatty, Secretary. One resolution was passed pledging the delegation to Mr. Blaine, for Speaker, and Mr. Ecky, as Clerk. There seems to be no probability of the latter's election, however, if Mr. McPherson remains a candidate.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ALASKA PURCHASE.

The testimony of Robert J. Walker, before the Alaska Committee, shows that while he was abroad as secret agent of the government, in 1863, he visited St. Petersburg, and set the movement for the purchase of Alaska on foot.

APPROPRIATION BILLS

are still badly behind, though, by hard work and long night sessions, they may be finished. The Legislative bill went to the Senate yesterday, also the Deficiency bill. The Naval Appropriation bill went to the President yesterday.

The Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic bill has agreed, but final action has not yet been had. The Post Office bill is in the Senate, and the Miscellaneous bill was only reported to the House from the committee yesterday.

THE CONTRACT WITH THE EXPRESS COMPANY.

The Wells-Fargo Investigating Committee brought back their report to the House, last night, unchanged, although the attention of members of the committee has been called several times, by at least one member of the House, to the gross irregularities on the part of the department and of the express company, in their various relations.

THE CABINET QUESTION.

There has been a great buzz among the politicians at the hotels to-day, and "What do you know about the Cabinet?" was the first question asked of every comer. A dozen respectable slates have been made up; but, as General Grant maintains his reticence, the expense of telegraphing them need not be incurred. The Pennsylvania men who trusted in McClure looked upon Stuart as the coming man from their State, and were handing in their pledges of satisfaction on Friday and yesterday. They have discovered their blunder, and now that it is known he is not the man, are making haste to declare they never thought that he would be. Some of them, who can't learn wisdom from McClure's experience, went down to General Grant's house, last evening, to advocate Moorhead. They began by asking if it would do any good to get up a pressure in his behalf, and were considerably taken aback when the General told them it was his quiet and courteous manner, that he did not think it would. This ended the talk on that subject. There are many persons who persist in thinking there must have been some meaning in Grant's intercourse with Boutwell at the House yesterday, but it didn't have anything to do with the Cabinet. Other persons are wonderfully exercised over the fact that Wm. McKennon arrived here last night, found Grant's carriage at the depot, and is stopping with the General; but as he is related to Mrs. Grant, by marriage, and has long been an intimate friend of the family, there does not seem to be any occasion to make a fuss over his arrival any more than there is to get into an excitement about A. T. Stewart, who came this morning.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO GENERAL SHERMAN.

General Sherman is stopping with his brother, the Senator, at present, and does not occupy the Grant house for some weeks. The friends who are to give it to him will also make him a present of from $20,000 to $30,000 in cash or government bonds. The price paid for the house, furnished, is $65,000, and an effort is making to run the whole subscription up to $100,000. The list is headed with the name of A. T. Stewart, who puts down twenty-five hundred. There are forty subscriptions of one thousand each, and no subscription is for less than five hundred. Boston contributes twenty thousand of the aggregate, and the rest comes mostly from New York.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

The Metropolitan Methodist Church, which was dedicated to-day, is the finest in the city. It was crowded to its utmost capacity, and about 1,500 people went there without being able to gain admittance. The dedication sermon was preached by Bishop Simpson. It was a discourse of great force and power. General Grant, Chief Justice Chase, Speaker Colfax, and half the members of the Senate and House were among the auditors. The afternoon services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Chicago. During the day and evening about $17,000 were subscribed toward the payment of the church debt.

SENATOR BROWNLOW.

Ex-Governor Brownlow arrived here from Tennessee, on Saturday evening, coming through Virginia, in a special car. The Lynchburg paper reviled him in coarse terms, designated the car by its number, and called on all true Southern men to avoid it hereafter. A gang of rowdies got into it at Charlottesville, and one of them drew a revolver on the Governor, but was hustled out in short order. Brownlow is in about his usual condition of health. He has taken rooms near the Capitol, and will not be able to go back and forth without help.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The committee and their workmen are busy day and night in getting the Treasury Building ready for the Inauguration Ball. The arrangements will be of the most complete character in every respect imaginable, and it can already be said that the ball will be a long way ahead of anything of the kind ever seen before in Washington. About one thousand tickets have been sold. Leading colored men have given the committee to understand that no person of this race will apply for admission.

POLITICAL BORES SOLD.

The residence of General Grant has been visited this evening by a great many persons. He declined to give any private interview, and the politicians, therefore, made but little headway with their schemes. The General's father and sister arrived last evening, and the great house is now about filled with visitors. The General says he will be glad when inauguration is over.

KANSAS AHEAD.

It was thought that Nevada would be the first State to ratify the new constitutional amendment, but Kansas got ahead of her, as private despatches show it was ratified there on Saturday, though it has not yet been sent out officially from the State Department.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE POSITION OF TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Major General Canby, commanding the Fifth Military District, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, dated Austin, Texas, February 6, in which he says that the convention has completed the work of forming a constitution, and that it is to be submitted to the people for ratification early next July or June. The suggestion for postponing its submission to the people having originated with him, as he details at length his reasons therefor, among which are the fact that in many counties there is no civil organization, and that in relation with the Executive Department of the State. In others, county officers have refused to recognize or render to the Secretary of the State, and there is difficulty in communicating with some more distant. There are no registry lists on file, but measures have been taken to collect the original list and reorganize. He reports that the condition of the State has materially improved since the November election, but there are still some districts in which the authority of the State is openly defied. General Canby appends a letter addressed to him by the President of the Constitutional Convention, in which he says that the convention has passed a resolution for the division of the State, which is only a question of time. The opposition comes from interested persons at Austin, and lately rebel newspapers. The division, however, is supported by nine-tenths of the loyal people. He concludes as follows: "We earnestly believe this measure will finally disperse and demoralize the disloyal element, and give us a separation of the State, with best prospects of that peace and prosperity which we have for so many years been striving to secure."

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, has not yet completed the roll of members of the Forty-first Congress. Many credentials have not yet been received.

KANSAS ALL RIGHT.

Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock, Representative Clarke, of Kansas, telegraphed to the presiding officer of both branches of the Legislature of that State of the constitutional amendment, and asked concurrence at 8 o'clock in the evening. The same day he received the following despatch:

TOPEKA, Feb. 27.

To Hon. Sidney Clarke, Member of Congress:

The constitutional amendment was ratified by the Legislature to-day. The vote in the Senate was unanimous. In the House the vote stood 67 to 7.

(Signed) M. S. ADAMS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

N. AKERSON, President of the Senate.

THE INDIAN BUREAU—ARRANGEMENT DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In the discussion in the House, last night, on Indian Affairs, General Logan desired to know whether the Committee on Indian Affairs wished the House to vote for the Senate amendment.

General Butler replied that the committee recommend non-concurrence, so as to leave the question entirely with the House.

Mr. Scofield, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, said he understood every member to be decidedly hostile to the Senate amendments, and especially those that involved the deepest villainy.

General Logan said he had desired to get out that statement. The amendments, therefore, should be non-concurred in, and sent to a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Burleigh, of Dakota Territory, advocated concurrence in the Senate amendment, and complimented the Indian Peace Commission.

Mr. Windom advocated concurrence in the Senate amendments, and, referring to the speech made by Mr. Scofield, asked the gentleman to remember of whom the Indian Peace Commission was composed. General Sherman, Harney, and Augur, were members of it, and were they men who would be mixed up with any villainy? He declared that a more humane, more honorable and more intelligent commission of the United States could not be found within the limits of the Union.

General Garfield opposed the amendment, and called attention to the fact that the amount expended, proportionately, upon the tribes was as great as had been expended for [illegible]

---

wish to feed them [illegible] a dollar to be [illegible] channels of the Indian [illegible]

General Logan denounced [illegible] appropriations for [illegible] Senate amendment. [illegible] Indian treaty was [illegible] It was mere child's play [illegible] who had made those [illegible] the worthy of statesmen. [illegible] some humorous passages [illegible] between General Logan [illegible] excited much laughter.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NO MORE COMPETITION.

It is understood that, on [illegible] competition in the freight [illegible] though no compromise has [illegible] nounced. Yesterday the [illegible] other companies carried [illegible] Railroad to Chicago for [illegible] rate to Cincinnati, [illegible] $1.76. Yesterday the [illegible] 75 cents, and early in the [illegible] 50 cents. Immense quantities [illegible] shipped during the week, [illegible] understood to be the last day [illegible] rush. There was a jam of [illegible] Hudson River offices, the [illegible] the Hudson River office to [illegible] siong that street a great distance [illegible] bers. Worth and other [illegible] teams, some of which were [illegible] unload. Eighty cars were [illegible] River Station yesterday, and [illegible] at the Erie.

EXPRESS BUSINESS.

The Erie combination has [illegible] difficulties with Western [illegible] trol to-morrow of the express [illegible] lines.

PROFESSORSHIP [illegible]

Robert Kidd, of Cincinnati, [illegible] become Professor of Elocution [illegible] College.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ARRIVALS.

New York, Feb. 26.—The [illegible] from Aspinwall, 20th instant, [illegible] gold and California passengers [illegible] several days later than [illegible] General T. Kirby Smith, [illegible] is a passenger.

News from Central and [illegible] important.

The steamer America, from [illegible] ampton, 16th instant, [illegible] was fought in a public [illegible] between a Spaniard and a [illegible] Cuba. The former was [illegible]

BANK [illegible]

The Park Savings Bank [illegible] robbed of a [illegible] city bonds and $500 in money [illegible]

EXPLOSION [illegible]

C. D. Robinson, of the [illegible] partner to Robinson, [illegible] banker, on Broad street, [illegible] partner to the Robinson [illegible] each, and 600 shares of [illegible] have not been [illegible] curities.

ON THE WORK [illegible]

New York, Feb. 26.—The [illegible] from Honduras, arrived [illegible] February 19, off Sand Key, [illegible] the night by a Spanish [illegible] and an officer on board and [illegible] thinking it carrying [illegible] rying recruits and supplies to [illegible]

FOREIGN.

France.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT [illegible]

M. Raymond Theodore Troplong, [illegible] the Senate, died yesterday [illegible]

Great Britain.

ORDERED TO [illegible]

A report is current that [illegible] Minister to England has [illegible] from Madrid to proceed to [illegible] any difficulty which may [illegible] the Cuban insurrection.

ARRIVAL [illegible]

The steamer Minnesota, from [illegible] arrived.

Spain.

INSURRECTION [illegible]

An insurrection was [illegible] Barcelona, but was quickly [illegible] terly persons connected with [illegible] The city is now perfectly [illegible]

Financial.

Bond's armor and higher. [illegible]

MICHIGAN.

Legislators on an Excursion.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

The excursion of the Legislature [illegible] Valley and the Asylum for [illegible] pleasantly. All the [illegible] ers, and many of their [illegible] River about noon [illegible] Ionia, Grand Rapids [illegible] the State. Thursday night [illegible] in Irving Hall. On Friday [illegible] land was over 500 in number [illegible] land and then returned to [illegible] spent the afternoon at the [illegible] Dumb and Blind, where the [illegible] most interesting number [illegible] a reception took place [illegible] with speeches by the Governor [illegible] the Irving House, followed [illegible] left Flint at 9 a. m., and [illegible] to Corunna, where [illegible] sembled. Salutes were fired [illegible] made a brief speech [illegible] to Owosso, where another [illegible] the speeches [illegible] Lansing, reaching that city at [illegible] At 8 p. m. the House [illegible] of a quorum. A call was [illegible] members brought in [illegible] House then adjourned [illegible] The Senate adjourned [illegible]

THE WEST INDIES.

Progress of the Cuban Movement of Troops—Cuban Victory—Refugees—San Domingo Insurrection Agitated.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—The [illegible] have been discontinued [illegible] to the interior.

Intelligence from [illegible] tates that on Sunday night [illegible] doors of all residences of Cuba [illegible] the words "Death to the [illegible] "The time for clemency [illegible] Great excitement was caused [illegible] efforts of a few prominent [illegible] vented an outbreak.

Advices from the eastern [illegible] Commandant of Puerto Principe [illegible] a bridge on the Nuevitas road [illegible] by the Xaldiva estate. On [illegible] attacked by the Cuban forces [illegible] pelled to retreat to Puerto Principe [illegible] four thousand refugees [illegible] reported to be at Cuba [illegible] of provisions, and an epidemic [illegible] Advices from Santiago de Cuba [illegible] been received.

The cholera was decreasing [illegible] but reports to-day, crowded [illegible] gers for the United States [illegible] are de Cuba have again cut [illegible] much inconvenience to [illegible]

Official information has [illegible] Barcelona, and that the [illegible] ary into the interior from [illegible] were stationed in force on [illegible] Bombe. It was expected [illegible] make an attack [illegible]

General Pueblo has arrived [illegible] of reinforcing three detachments [illegible] pared to march from [illegible] to Villa Clara, and thence [illegible] Paez, will march to [illegible]

An engagement took place [illegible] troops and the insurgents [illegible] at the province of Las [illegible] killed on both sides [illegible] not known.

Reports from Cuban sources [illegible] fight occurred between the [illegible] Quemado, near Remedios [illegible] and Spanish losses [illegible] and from Guanajay, and [illegible] numbers arrived. [illegible] ment troops were at [illegible]

The emigration of Cubans [illegible] Every steamer that leaves [illegible] with passengers.

More regiments of troops [illegible] to occupy the whole [illegible] the troops have [illegible] country are gathering [illegible] are leaving their homes and [illegible] cities.

St. Domingo advices [illegible] received.

The negotiations for a [illegible] tate was a failure, the [illegible] satisfactory.

A large portion of the [illegible] is exciting considerable [illegible] has instructed General [illegible] the United States [illegible] Gulf through every [illegible] creating a free, [illegible] [illegible]

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—[illegible] the city, to-day, that [illegible] [illegible] Santo Domingo [illegible]

Mr. Hall, the Consul [illegible] General at Havana.

BUFFALO, Feb. 27.—[illegible] championship [illegible] York, and [illegible]